FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS COMMISSION ENDS INVESTIGATION DRAFTS REPORT

PA211320 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The work of the OAS investigating commission on the incidents that occurred in Las Crucitas on 31 May when two civil guardsmen were killed and six were wounded ended yesterday afternoon. The delegates prepared a draft of the report which will be presented to the OAS Permanent Council and it will issue a ruling on the charge presented by our country on 7 June.

With the same tight secrecy with which it started its work, the commission concluded its mission. However, some of its members said they worked very hard. Although it is true that an agreement was reached as to the course that the report will follow, this report will be completed in Washington. The draft document contains the general outline of various aspects covered in the investigation and the necessary recommendations that will be made to the OAS Permanent Council.

However, the final text of the report will not be disclosed until the Council meets to discuss this matter which is expected to be early in July. The work of the investigating commission lasted 5 days, averaging 11 hours per day. Its members analyzed documents and evidence and gathered information on the 31 May incidents at Las Crucitas. The work was thorough and cautious because there were many documents, evidence, and experts' evidence, as well as testimonies which were reviewed one by one. The OAS commission members feel that they did what the Permanent Council asked them to do. Although they admitted that their work was difficult, they noted that they hope to help in the solution of the conflict between Costa Rica and Nicaragua with the mission they accomplished here.

Since the commission's work is finished, OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares and his advisers will return to Washington this morning. They are to leave on the regular Eastern flight to Miami making connections to Washington and carrying all the necessary documents to draft the report that will be presented to the Permanent Council.

Meanwhile, Mexican Deputy Foreign Secretary Ricardo Valero and his advisers will depart at 1000. Eduardo Soto, head of the Venezuelan delegation, and his team of advisers will leave at 1300.

The four delegates who make up the OAS investigating commission will meet in Washington next week with Baena Soares to review the report that will be presented to the Permanent Council on the incidents that Costa Rica denounced against Nicaragua.

LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT CONFERENCE CONTINUES

New Officers Elected

PY201435 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2313 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Jun (EFE) -- Argentine Senator Luis Leon was elected today as the new president of the Latin American Parliament. He replaces Brazilian Nelson Carneiro. Leon was elected unanimously after Ecuadoran Senator Raul Vaca declined to become a candidate, observing that his opponent had a majority of the votes.

The vice presidencies will be held by parliamentarians from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

During a meeting prior to the plenum, Peruvian Senator Manuel Ulloa introduced a motion that a proposal be tabled asking for the replacement of Andres Townsend Escurra as the Latin American Parliament's secretary general, and that the veteran American Revolutionary Popular Alliance politician be named permanent honorary president of the regional organization in acknowledgment of the work he has carried out. Townsend is one of the founders of the Latin American Parliament, and he has been one of its staunchest supporter's during the organization's 21 years of activites.

Secretary Reelected

PY212040 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Peruvian Deputy Andres Townsend Escurra, leader of the Haya de la Torre grassroots movement and a virtual senator, has been reelected secretary general of the Latin American Parliament. He was elected during an ordinary session of the Parliament in Brasilia at which Dr Manuel Ulloa Elias was also present. Townsend has been occupying this post for several years. Brazilian Foreign Milister Olavo Setubal has decorated Townsend with the National Order of the Southern Cross in a ceremony at Itamaraty.

Debt Conference Proposed

PY202156 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Uruguay and Brazil have proposed calling a special continental congressional conference to force the various governments to adopt a political position on the issue of the foreign debt. This proposal was made by Uruguayan National Party Senator Alberto Zumaran and Brazilian Deputy Joao Hermann, and was immediately supported by the 17 delegations attending the 11th conference of the Latin American Parliament in Brasilia.

This proposal is aimed at achieving regional cohesion on the foreign debt issue and a better understanding from the United States and Europe for initiating a new period of North-South negotiations under political perspectives.

Hermann stated that the meeting is to be held during the last 2 weeks of August or the first 2 weeks of September.

Document Released

PY210138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Jun (AFP) -- The EEC-Latin American parliamentary conference today termed inadmissible the IMF's policy of imposing on the young Latin American democracies a rigorous budget policy that will lead to unpopular and antisocial measures. In its final document, which was unanimously approved today, the conference states that it is not satisfied with the policy of the IMF and international banks that, on imposing on those countries a badly outlined policy of redistribution, makes it impossible to develop their domestic markets.

The document states that the foreign debt of the Latin American countries has political, economic, and social aspects and that the conference declares itself convinced that a permanent solution to the problem resides in the resumption of the North-South dialogue, the stabilization of the monetary system, the development of trade, and the reorganization of the multilateral financial organizations. The participants also express their desire that protectionist practices be dropped. They indicate that this decision could be adopted during the next round of GATT negotiations, in which the developing countries will participate.

The conference also believes that in the negotiations with the IMF the basis of the rescheduling of the debt must achieve a compatibility between the payment of the debt and economic and social development. The document insists on pointing out that no country must be forced to use more than 20 percent of its export income to pay its debt.

The conference expresses the belief that the EEC should commit itself to defending in all international forums the overall political dialogue between the industrialized countries and the Latin American nations. The document proposes that the importance and advantages of the ECU (European Currency Unit) [in English], the EEC's monetary unit, must be taken into account for the exchange of trade between Latin America and Europe.

Regarding the conflicts that exist in Latin America, the conference stresses its concern over the persisting tensions, especially in Central America, the Malvinas, and the South Atlantic. The participants demand respect for the principle of nonintervention, and they condemn every form of destabilization, foreign military presence, threat of intervention, and economic pressure. After reaffirming their support of the Contadora Group's efforts, the conference appeals to the United States and Nicaragua to resume their talks with a goal of normalizing the Central American situation.

In the chapters that deal with human rights and democracy, the conference condemns the dictatorial and authoritarian regimes that exist in Latin America, and it demands that the people should have the right to decide their future through free elections and without the exclusion of the political parties. The parliamentarians demand strong action to fight torture and discrimination against ethnic and cultural minorities. They also demand that those who are responsible for disappearances be brought to trial. In addition, the conference ratifies the decision that was adopted in Brussels in 1983 that calls for the creation of a European-Latin American Institute that will promote cooperation between the two regions. The Latin American seat will be located in Brussels and the European seat in Madrid. The institute must in the short term, probably before the end of the year, organize a conference to examine the problem of the external debt.

Regarding the question of protecting the environment, the parliamentarians suggest that a European-Latin American interparliamentary conference be called in 1986 to discuss topics related to the protection of the atmosphere, the recycling of urban garbage, and the exploitation and protection of the Amazon Jungle. The European and Latin American parliamentarians will travel tomorrow, 21 June, to the eastern Amazon region, where they will visit two very large projects: Carajas (the exploitation of an 18-million ton iron ore field) and Tucuri (a gigantic hydroelectric plant), which must provide electricity to all that region, which will become a new industrial complex in Brazil. The parliamentarians will evaluate the damage that the two projects have caused to the environment and the displacement of people. Those in charge of the two projects intend to point out that it would have been possible to save some 280,000 animals before the plant's lake was filled and that contrary to press reports defoliants were not used when the high tension lines were put up.

CONGRESS ON CENTRAL AMERICA OPENS IN URUGUAY

PY210218 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Representatives of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Mexico have inaugurated a meeting in Montevideo to discuss the Central American situation from the Uruguayan democracy's point of view. The meeting is sponsored by several organizations involved in socioeconomic studies in Latin America. The meeting, which will last until 23 June, will discuss alternative solutions to the problems in the conflictive Central American area in light of the role played by the Contadora Group, which is made up of Venezuela, Panama, Mexico, and Colombia, and the U.S. and European viewpoints on the issue.

CAPUTO TO MEET IGLESIAS, SETUBAL IN URUGUAY

PY221945 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1312 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo this morning stated in Buenos Aires that "Argentina must not feel like a guinea pig" of the IMF because of the implementation of an "unconventional" anti-inflationary program. He also expressed the need to "give new impetus to the Cartagena Consensus."

Caputo admitted that during the meeting he will hold in Punta del Este today and tomorrow with his Uruguayan and Brazilian counterparts, Enrique Iglesias and Olavo Setubal, respectively, the Argentine delegation will explain the economic reform program President Alfonsin announced on 14 June. For this reason, Under Secretary of Economic Coordination Jose Luis Machinea, one of the authors of the anti-inflationary program agreed to with the IMF, is a member of the Argentine delegation. Caputo made brief comments at the metropolitan airport shortly before leaving for the meeting at Punta del Este, which begins at noon.

ONLY PART OF BRIDGE LOAN NEEDED FOR FOREIGN DEBT

PY232130 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] (NA) -- Argentina will only have to use 320 million of its recently obtained 483-million-dollar bridge loan to service its foreign debt, thus remaining free to use the remaining 163 million dollars to buttress its reserves, reliable sources have revealed. The 320 million dollars will reportedly be paid in midweek. Some bankers are reportedly unhappy with this decision.

On another financial front, Economy Ministry sources claim that interest rates will be dropped this week from four to three percent for savers and from six to five percent for borrowers. The Central Bank is also reportedly studying ways of preventing export reimbursements and fly-by-night capital from unduly swelling money supply. It is also rumoured that the bank will close down many financial companies this week.

ECONOMIC PLAN BRINGS WEEK'S INFLATION DOWN

PY232119 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- While Domestic Trade Undersecretary Evangelino Gomez continued his efforts to wring fresh rollbacks out of wholesalers and retailers in time for a final maximum price list of about 50 products on Monday, an inflation figure of 2.7 percent was announced for the first week of the price freeze by the Institute for Political and Social Policy (IPES). This estimate, which appeared in yesterday's issue of TIEMPO ARGENTINO, was largely accounted for by a 22.4-percent rise in the cost of health care, which in turn was due to a major hike in the price of medicine with the government's approval. However, meat prices also rose 14.4 percent last week, IPES said. Nevertheless, the figures, which apply to the seven days ending June 21, represented a big improvement on the first fortnight of June, when the accumulated inflation was 24.8 percent, according to IPES.

Gomez mostly met food companies yesterday and will be talking to petrochemicals, steel, and paper companies today. However, Gomez was more successful on the beverages rather than food front, securing agreement to a reduction in the price of beer from 30 to 28 cents and from 23 to 22 cents in the case of soft drinks.

The food manufacturers would make no commitments without prior agreement with their respective chambers and pointed out that the price of plastic containers rose 30 percent shortly before the freeze. Some 200 new inspectors are expected to be taken on next week with salaries ranging between 110 and 150 australs, according to reliable sources.

Meanwhile, grocers who had frozen their prices claimed that Gomez' department had issued 300 permits to hike prices on June 12 when the daily average was 10, but Gomez said this was natural in light of the 15-percent devaluation the day before.

The price freeze campaign also extended to the provinces. In the Misiones capital of Posadas the Provincial Trade Directorate unmasked no less a price violator than the local branch of the ENTEL state telephone company, who were billing on the basis of one austral per 1,000 pesos argentinos in direct violation of the government's sliding scale. The branch office was provisionally closed. The local football team Guarani Antonio Franco was also denounced for raising admission prices from $a700 [pesos] to one austral.

FURTHER REACTION TO GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PLAN

Business, Banks Express Support

PY232120 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Manufacturers and bankers are overwhelmingly in favour of the government's new economic reform plan, a survey by Burke market research firm has revealed. Every single banker and 90 percent of the manufacturers think inflation will fall during the next couple of months. The manufacturers are more cautious since the majority -- 63 percent -- expect inflation to fall off "slightly," while 80 percent of the bankers consider the fall will be dramatic. Half the respondents expect a strike wave and the withholding of stocks as a direct result of the plan. While 67 percent of the bankers strongly favoured the plan, only 47 percent of manufacturers expressed themselves so positively.

Federal Party leader Francisco Manrique gave guarded support to the plan, saying he hoped the Radicals could hold the line on the internal (party) front.

The metal industry association also threw its support behind the anti-inflationary plan, praising President Raul Alfonsin for his willingness to pay the political price of the plan. But the price freeze should be temporary, they said. The Stock Exchange also supported the plan while calling for less government spending, higher but "fair" taxation, and investment incentives.

Finally, Vice-President Victor Martinez warned against excessive optimism, saying that inflation could not be halted in a month and that zero percent inflation did not exist anywhere in the world.

CGT on Public Support

PY212245 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- A CGT [General Confederation of Labor] secretary-general yesterday admitted that the general public is behind President Raul Alfonsin's economic reform plan. Jorge Triaca said "the psychosis brought on by these government measures have the support of the population." But Triaca said the plan is nonetheless recessive and "stimulates speculation." The plastic workers' union leader wished the plan "success" and also admitted that "the public has matured and is now assuming responsibility by contributing in the control" of prices.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON KIRKPATRICK'S STATEMENT

PY221452 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpts] In response to questions from journalists assigned to Government Palace, Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste yesterday afternoon stated that the general and municipal elections concern only Bolivians. Camacho Omiste made this remark in response to questions on a statement made by former U.S. Representative to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, who stated that any violent changes in the Bolivian elections would be ill-fated.

Camacho Omiste stressed that Kirkpatrick's statement was made in bad faith and that it is typical of groups that seek to cause unrest in international relations.

SILES KIDNAPPERS GIVEN ASYLUM IN ARGENTINA

PY221502 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] An EFE report datelined Lima states that two officers of the Bolivian National Guard who allegedly were involved in the kidnapping of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo and were in Lima have left for Buenos Aires to enjoy political asylum. This information was supplied by the Peruvian immigration police to Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima. The Bolivian officers left on a flight of the Peruvian State Airlines, Aeroperu.

Captain Antonio Barriga and Lieutenant Nelson Campos arrived in Lima on 15 June escorted by Spanish policemen after being expelled from Spain. Since no Bolivian policemen arrived in Lima to pick them up, the Bolivian officers were left at the offices of the Peruvian airport immigration department.

Taking into account that if they had left for Bolivia they would have been arrested and indicted, the Bolivian officers refused to go to Bolivia. Thus, a third nation was sought to give them shelter. This third nation is Argentina.

Barriga and Campos were members of the group that on 30 June 1984 kidnapped Bolivian President Hernan Siles. They were given temporary shelter by Spain. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Lima, to which Barriga and Campos reportedly resorted, conducted the negotiations seeking asylum for the two officers in Argentina.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PY212035 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Government will redouble its efforts to solve the problem involving a Bolivian Arava plane that was seized in Nicaragua years ago, Nicaraguan Ambassador Mauricio Cuadra Schultz said this morning. The Nicaraguan diplomat presented his credentials to the president of the Republic during a ceremony held at 1130 this morning at the Mirrors Hall in Government House.

The Nicaraguan diplomat referred to the negotiations the Bolivian Air Force and his government are holding in order to recover an Arava plane that was seized in Nicaragua several years ago.

[Begin recording] We have discussed this issue with considerable interest.

The Nicaraguan and the Bolivian Governments have the goodwill and they are considering all possible alternatives to find a solution. We will find a definitive solution because we have by no means disregarded the issue, because our two governments and peoples are joined by friendly ties and because our two nations will know how to solve their common problems despite the difficulties they confront. [end recording]

Asked about the situation in his country in the face of the repeated attacks by counter-revolutionary groups financially backed by the United States, Ambassador Cuadra Schultz said:

[Begin recording] My government is particularly concerned about the intransigent position of the Reagan administration, which has displayed a totally illegal attitude in disregard to international law and to the principles of civilized coexistence. The U.S. Government has declared a total and open war against our government. [end recording]

LABOR MINISTRY REPORTS ON EFFECT OF STRIKES

PY210235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 Jun (AFP) -- The Labor and Labor Development Ministry today admitted in La Paz that a series of labor stoppages is adversely affecting commercial and industrial activities and public and private services throughout Bolivia.

It has also been established that telephone lines have been jammed, which makes even more serious the problem of communications, because there have already been power cuts, and this has made it difficult for the newspapers and international news agencies to function properly. It has been reported that three of this capital's five newspapers could not publish today.

The Central Bank's labor union has decided to extend its stoppage another 48 hours. Bank employees have not worked for the past 2 days, protesting the government's decision to dismiss the institution's manager, Juan Castro, who opposed an audit by the Comptroller General's Office. Bank executives have stated that the stoppage at the Central Bank could affect the normal activities of the banking, commercial, and development systems.

The teachers also have started a general and indefinite strike, demanding that the executive branch pay the educational bonus that should have been paid last week. Education Minister Cesar Chavez Taborga has stated that the problem has its origin in the Finance Ministry, where the appropriate pay slips have not yet been processed.

These conflicts are taking place less than 25 days before the general and municipal elections, which are to be held on 14 July, and 24 hours after a huge workers march that called for the rejection of rightist candidates Hugo Banzer Suarez and Victor Paz Estenssoro and of armed groups that have been termed fascist. On 13 June these groups attacked workers in Santa Cruz (1,000 km east of here). Political circles believe that if social tension increases the elections could be postponed, which could provoke a very dangerous situation in the country.

Urban Teachers Strike Ends

PY221814 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The teacher's conflict has been overcome, and classes will be resumed on 24 June. Here is a report for Radio Panamericana.

[Begin report] That is right. The strike by the urban teachers, especially those in La Paz, has just been overcome after hard negotiations were conducted with Finance Minister Francisco Belmonte. [end report]

DEFENSE MINISTER FAVORS MEASURES TO ENFORCE PEACE

PY240315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0153 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 23 Jun (EFE) -- Chilean Defense Minister Admiral Patricio Carvajal today said that unless the true democrats unite, there will not be a transition to democracy in Chile. In an interview published today by the newspaper EL MERCURIO, Minister Carvajal said that although he was not making an appeal, his hope and wish is that the true democrats will unite, because this is necessary to form a sufficiently strong democratic base to which the government can be handed over at the proper time, according to the timetable. The minister recognized, however, that the process will be gradual and said that he does not believe it can take place overnight.

Questioned about the state of siege, the minister said that it might be reinstated, depending on the country's behavior: If the opposition is democratic and peaceful, there is no need for a state of siege, but if the oppositon is violent, the government must resort to such a measure. The admiral also said that he favored repression, because police repression was necessary as long as terrorism existed, as were special legislation, special means of fighting, and a special agency such as the National Intelligence Center.

As the first defense minister of the regime, the admiral answered a question from journalists as to whether he headed the dirty war in 1973 by saying that he was there during the pacification and organization stage. Asked if the tragedy of missing and dead persons could have been avoided, the admiral replied that the criticism he had received was that the struggle had ended too soon. He concluded by saying that if the tougher people had resisted more strongly in 1973, they would have been eliminated then.

FURTHER ON DYNAMITE ATTACKS, ARRESTS IN SANTIAGO

PY221304 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Some 12 bombs exploded last night [20 June] on power pylons and in other places in the metropolitan region, according to police sources. The attacks began at 1900 last night, when two men and a woman who were riding a bus of the (Baie)-Negrete line got off at Bandera Street and hurled a fire bomb through a window of the bus. Seven other passengers escaped unharmed, but the bus was totally destroyed. It was being driven by Manuel Mario Maldonado Arancibia.

Almost at the same time, at 117 A Nataniel Street, unidentified individuals exploded a loud bomb, shattering almost all the windows of a four-story building. There have been no reports of injuries in this attack. At 2015 and 2050, unidentified persons placed 1.5 kg of ammonium gelatin on power pylons 95 and 96 of the Rapel-Cerro Navia high-tension lines. The pylons were knocked down.

At 2200, another attack occurred against the branch office of the Central Bank, located at 1023 Vicuna Mackenna Street. An unspecified amount of dynamite was exploded at the bank. An hour before, a bomb went off under a concrete bench, causing minor damage at 7189 Vicuna Mackenna Street. A bomb went off in a microbus parked at 779 Benitez Street, Melipilla, causing tremendous damage. Unknown persons placed the bomb under the bus. Another bomb went off at approximately 2316 in front of EMOS [expansion unknown] payment office, causing considerable damage and shattering windows. Three other power pylons were destroyed: one on Centinela Hill, 6 km southwest of San Fernando; another on the (Colbun-Alto Cawel) line; and a third in the Melipilla sector.

Regarding the incidents that occurred after 1830 in downtown Santiago, Carabineros have reported that 83 people were detained. Three of the detainees remain under arrest for violating the state security law and two for destroying Carabineros property. The uniformed police have reported that the remaining prisoners have been set free and summoned to appear before the local police court. The individuals still being held are: Carlos Grillo and Luis Seguel Mondaca, who are accused of carrying pamphlets; Dr Fanny Pollarolo, who is being held for presumed violations of the state security law at the San Cristobal Police Station; and Carlos Ugarte Garcet and Jorge Gallardo, who are at the disposal of the military court. An injunction has been submitted to the Court of Appeals on behalf of the accused.

No Reinstatement of State of Siege

PY221732 Paris AFP in Spanish 0354 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 21 Jun (AFP) -- It has been officially reported in Santiago that the government of General Augusto Pinochet will not reinstate the state of siege in Chile despite the magnitude of the dynamite attacks perpetrated on 20 June, attacks which provoked major blackouts in the main cities of the country. Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has stated that the sabotage actions were carried out by communist groups, but he ruled out the reinstatement of the state of siege, which was lifted on 17 June. Referring to the perpetrators of the attacks against the power network facilities, Cuadra added: Of course, they want to force the authorities to implement more drastic measures.

The blackout coincided with several bomb explosions and disturbances in the streets of Santiago and Valparaiso, 140 km west of Santiago, in which 90 opposition demonstrators were arrested, according to police sources.

FPMR Takes Credit For Attacks

PY222219 Paris AFP in Spanish 2146 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, 22 Jun (AFP) -- In a communique distributed today, the underground Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] claimed responsibility for the acts of sabotage carried out on Thursday, 20 June. These actions disrupted electrical service to Santiago and other major Chilean cities.

OFFICIAL DENIES MASS RESIGNATION OF MAYORS

PY221810 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Interior Ministry Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil has officially denied that there has been a mass resignation of mayors. The official asserted that all reports to that effect are untrue. Regarding the meeting of mayors held at La Moneda Palace, Cardemil said that a very thorough study was made of the real situation in each region. The meeting was attended by almost all the ministers to analyze the problems in each zone from the viewpoint of their respective ministries.

BRIEFS

COPPER EXPORTS TO PRC -- Valparaiso -- The second shipment of Chilean concentrated copper exports to the PRC this year left today from Pier No 9 at Valparaiso port aboard the Greek shop Amazonia. According to National Mining Enterprise authorities, there will be at least four to six copper shipments sent to the PRC this year, in keeping with the contract signed with the PRC. [Excerpt] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 3 Jun 85 p 11 PY]

BETANCUR CALLS STRIKE 'COMPLETE FAILURE'

PA211422 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Bogota -- The strike was a complete failure, said President Belisario Betancur referring to the day of protest staged by the communist labor confederations, which found no response from the working class but (?was heeded by) the transportation sector that interrupted its service. In a message to the nation, the president conceded that there were many acts of sabotage against soldiers, policemen, and the electric service, such as those in Uraba and a large part of the coastal area. However, he noted that the people's wisdom and their feelings of patriotism were great, and this led the strike to failure.

I hope they learned many lessons including the fact that our workers are mature people who cannot be used as toys or as if they were mentally handicapped individuals who do not have the capability to think, Betancur said. He maintained that the strike's organizers did not count on the workers' maturity. They thought they could lead the working class like a flock of sheep to participate in that absurd strike, he noted. They learned a hard lesson. This lesson is: Adventure that produces provocation and physical or mental violence does not work in Colombia. This is an adventure (?promoted) and carried out by those who believe that the cannon fodder is just around the corner willing to participate in crazy experiments, Betancur added.

He did admit, however, that even within the illegality of the actions carried out and which will be punished by the law, the promoters of the strike did not encourage abuses, but kept calm. Of course, we will enforce the punishment stated by law, but we will act calmly and with a strict sense of justice, Betancur said.

The president described the urban transportation owners' refusal to serve the community yesterday as an unexpected blow and said that they will be punished by law. He said that the bus owners tried to take advantage by threatening the community. When everything seemed to be in order, they started something, which was in fact an outright stoppage by management trying to gain undue economic advantages.

The Colombian president flew over the city in a helicopter to personally witness the absurd and senseless behavior of the transportation owners. I saw the parked and hidden buses while our employees and workers had to walk long distances to faraway neighborhoods despite the excellent work done by the capital's taxi drivers. He stressed: The law will be applied, without exception, to those who acted in this manner against their own compatriots.

M-19 LEADER SAYS TRUCE 'VIRTUALLY BROKEN'

PA211807 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1735 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The truce between the government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] has been virtually broken, according to a statement made by Commander Carlos Pizarro to journalists in Valle Department. Pizarro said that the group will resume its actions after 9 months of a truce that has been repeatedly violated. He saidthat the M-19 wants to create a new government, because only through the presence of real democrats in the government will they be able to fulfill their promises to the people.

The M-19 members participating in political activities have disappeared from the places they were usually seen in the past few months, and the so-called peace camps have been vacated.

Neither the government nor the Peace and Verification Commissions have commented on these recent incidents that seriously affect the peace process conducted by Belisario Betancur's government.

Pizarro To Fight for Democracy

PA230152 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez told a group of newsmen that the truce was broken, and that the objective of the 19 April Movement [M-19] is to fight. In a clear break with the process of dialogue with the government, Pizarro announced that M-19 will not accept further delays in the peace process, and warned that the group will resume guerrilla activities, which currently means fighting clandestinely.

[Begin recording] Henceforth, M-19 members will adopt a stance as guerrillas, as guerrillas in peace and liberty, as rebels. We will take up our weapons again, we will resume combat, we will return to our armed appeal to all democrats to bring a government to Colombia that is truly democratic, Colombian, and allied with the people, and the peace we all yearn for. [end recording]

Moreover, Pizarro stated that the M-19 camps located in several cities throughout the country will continue their work as long as the government allows. However, those camps and political headquarters where M-19 freely operates are no longer functioning, and several M-19 leaders have gone into hiding.

[Begin recording] The camps will continue operating. The government, which has become afraid of peace and democracy, must be the one to decide to close them. [end recording]

Carlos Pizarro, accompanied by Marcos Chalitas and approximately 50 guerrillas, stated that M-19's objective is to launch offensive operations in the Valle del Cauca Department.

TERRORIST PLOT, GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PA212309 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The use of motorcycles will be prohibited in Bucaramanga tonight, and tomorrow motorcycles carrying racks will not be allowed.

General Daniel Garcia, commander of the 5th Brigade, has reported the detection of a terrorist plan to isolate Bucaramanga from the rest of the country through roads that lead to Bogota, Barrancabermeja, and the coast.

Some 274 sticks of dynamite were found in the home of Roads Inspector Emiro Isabela, only 20 meters from the F-2 headquarters in that city.

Norte de Santander authorities reported that early this morning an officer, an NCO, and five other policemen were killed when two police vehicles were dynamited by a group from the Army of National Liberation [ELN]. As of 1200 today, a dry law was declared in Cucuta, weapons permits were suspended, and carrying racks on motorcycles were banned.

RAMIREZ SAYS CONTADORA GROUP 'WILL NOT DIE'

PA222355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1935 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Contadora, Colombia, 22 Jun (AFP) -- The U.S. assistance to the Nicaraguan "contras" and the Sandinist government's purchase of weapons from the Soviet Union are obstacles to the peacekeeping efforts of the Contadora Group of Central America, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo stated today.

After recognizing that Contadora is experiencing difficult moments, he said: It is painful to admit that we have not been able to make the United States and Nicaragua understand that by respectively offering arms to the "contras" and purchasing weapons from the USSR, they have made the problem more acute.

However, he stated that the diplomatic group composed of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia will continue to work with optimism in search of a negotiated solution to the regional conflict.

"The Contadora Group will not die," the Colombian foreign minister reiterated.

Recognizing that no progress was achieved in the negotiation of the Contadora peace document at the last meeting of Contadora Group plenipotentiaries and Central American representatives in Panama, he noted: "The Contadora Group has encountered very great obstacles in the past few days."

He explained that Nicaragua's request to substantially modify the Group's work agenda in order to analyze the specific problems existing in the region prevented the meeting from being successful.

Ramirez concluded by reiterating that the attitudes of the two powers "are hindering the climate, fanning the tensions, and making the possibility of a negotiated solution in the region more remote."

BRIEFS

COCAINE CONFISCATED, DESTROYED -- Bucaramanga, 11 Jun -- During a joint operation the Cesar and Santander police confiscated and destroyed cocaine valued at 1 billion pesos. During the same operation two U.S. citizens and a Colombian were arrested. They are believed to be responsible for a shipment of 488 kg of the drug. A small aircraft with U.S. registration, a station wagon, a jeep, and a motorcycle used by the drug traffickers were also confiscated. This operation was called "Golden Eagle," and was carried out in Pita Limon corregimiento. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Jun85 p 3 A PA]

COCA PLANTATION DESTROYED -- Quiubo, 11 Jun -- One drug trafficker was kiled and six others wounded when anti-drug police raided a farm in Nati, Balboa municipality, near the border with Panama. At the farm the police confiscated 250 kg of cocaine ready for marketing and destroyed 20 hectares of coca plants. During the same operation the police destroyed a cocaine laboratory, nine drums containing gas, two rifles, and other equipment used for cutting the coca leaves and processing cocaine. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Jun 85 p 3 A PA]

BELAUNDE, PRAELLI DISCUSS SECURITY MEASURES

Evaluate Remarks by Military Leaders

PY191752 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] President Belaunde Terry and the chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff, Cesar Enrico Praelli, have held a private meeting at Government House. Although no statements were issued following the meeting, it is known that they talked about the security measures that will be in effect while foreign presidents are in our country to attend the presidential inauguration in Lima. It is also known that they talked about some news agency reports on statements allegedly made by some military leaders proposing that the newly elected government impose a state of emergency for 6 months, suspend individual liberties, and control the press.

Congressmen from various political parties have rejected the alleged opinions of the military chiefs. They have said that this is mere speculation without any official basis.

Armed Forces Deny Statements

PY201430 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces Joint Staff today explained that none of its members has made statements regarding the circumstances of the state of emergency, the control over the freedom of the press, or the reinstatement of military courts. The Joint Staff has issued the following official communique on the matter:

Regarding reports, published in Lima newspapers today, on some statements made recently by military chiefs about the circumstances of the state of emergency in the Republic, the control of the freedom of expression, and the establishment of courts in the state of emergency zones, the Joint Staff states the following:

A. No Armed Forces members have made such statements.

B. The only authority empowered to express views or to release reports in the name of the Armed Forces is the chairman of the Joint Staff.

Lima, 19 June 1985

[Signed] Air Force General Cesar Enrico Praelli, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Staff

This communique puts an end to all speculations regarding the alleged statements made by the military chiefs about the subjects referred to. Those speculations sprang from a news report, written by U.S. journalist Tracy Wilkinson, which has also been denied by the Foreign Journalists Association.

The subject has also been discussed by Prime Minister Luis Percovich, Second Vice President of the Republic Javier Alva Orlandini, and Interior Minister General Oscar Brush.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT VISITS, MEETS PERCOVICH

PY200319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2129 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (AFP) -- It was reproted at Lima airport that Anatoliy Adamishin, a special ambassador of the Soviet Union, arrived today in this captial to evaluate bilateral matters with Peruvian authorities.

His visit probably has something to do with a recent problem here that led to the embargo of nine Soviet fishing vessels and three other vessels because the Pacific Fishing Company, which represents the Soviet fleet, did not pay certain customs duties and because it did not supply 4,000 tons of fish. Adamishin,speaking in Spanish, stated that we are going to evaluate some little problems, calmly as between good friends.

In addition to the problem of the fishing vessels, Peru is also negotiating the payment of its debt with products for an amount that exceeds $400 million. The operation of this payment system during the first 6 months of 1985 helped Peru to reactivate its textile and shoe industries by placing these products on the Soviet market.

The diplomat also stated that he will meet with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Luis Percovich, Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Carlos Mariategui and with his country's ambassador, Anatole Filatov. He stated that he has already visited Uruguay and Ecuador and that on 21 June he will depart Peru for Moscow.

Percovich Reports on Visit

PY212100 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0500 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca held a special meeting with the Soviet head of the First European Department Anatoliy Adamishin during which they discussed the United Nations.

Peru has reiterated its position of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, as well as its policy of support for disarmament and for the peace efforts of the United Nations and the Contadora Group.

[Begin recording] [Percovich] We have held this meeting because Peru and the Soviet Union normally hold annual meetings before the UN begins its ordinary sessions. These meetings started in 1978 to give the heads of foreign ministries a chance to express the viewpoints of their respective countries regarding the topics to be discussed at the United Nations.

Today, I received the Soviet delegation of economic and political ambassadors headed by Mr Anatoliy Adamishin of the Foreign Ministry. They conveyed to me the greetings of the Soviet premier and then told me about the main issues that they believe will be discussed at the United Nations.

In turn, I told them about Peruvian international policy, which is a very clear policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, of world disarmament in order to use all possible resources in development plans, and of support for the UN resolutions regarding the Kampuchean, Namibian, and the Central American cases, stressing our support for the Contadora Group. That is what we discussed during this friendly meeting this morning.

[Reporter] Minister, have you talked about the fishing problem with the Soviet Union which has deteriorated somewhat in the past few days?

[Percovich] This problem does not fall within the jurisdiction of this delegation. However, since we thoroughly discussed our bilateral relations, we took advantage of this occasion to discuss this problem to show that Peru is very willing to find a solution which would be satisfactory to both countries. [end recording]

SANGUINETTI DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

PY221515 Santiago HOY in Spanish 17-23 Jun 85 pp 46-49

["Exclusive interview" with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti by HOY magazine correspondent Alfonso Lessa in Montevideo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Lessa] How do you evaluate your first months in government? What have been the positive and negative aspects of these months?

[Sanguinetti] The most positive aspect of my first months in government has been the atmosphere of institutional reassertion that the country has achieved and the peaceful development of the transition period, which undoubtedly has been a very difficult experience and has affected all aspects of national life.

[Lessa] Is the military really under control?

[Sanguinetti] The Armed Forces are subordinate and completely tranquil. The best proof of this is the lack of importance of the charges made during the past 3 months regarding what the opposition may have termed as criticism or possible abuses. The incidents are insignificant, mere episodes, and this shows the normality of the transfer of government from the Armed Forces to a completely democratic system.

[Lessa] Would you say, then, that the most critical moments of this period have been overcome from the military point of view? Because, despite everything, there are some issues that the political sectors continue to handle cautiously out of fear of the military "phantom"...

[Sanguinetti] If by a phantom we mean the threat of another coup, I would say that this phantom has disappeared. But it has not disappeared for those who intend to indiscriminately attack the Army for all the political mistakes it made after the military coup, or for those who, based on investigations that may have some grounds, intend to launch a campaign aimed at demoralizing the Army. These are completely different situations. The Armed Forces have clearly pledged obedience to the democratic government, and they are continuing and will continue to honor this pledge. I assert this in my capacity as commander of the Armed Forces. But I also maintain that there are people who were against the dictatorship, not because it was a dictatorship but because they remained on the enemies' side. However, the fact that they were enemies of the dictatorship does not mean that they support democracy. Deep inside they regard the armed institutions as their own particular enemy. There are people who believe in violence and do not have much faith in democracy, or who believe it possible to impose their political opinions through, if not violent, coercive methods. It is in this sense that they regard the Armed Forces as an enemy. On this point we must be very clear: Our government is going to defend the Armed Forces from this type of attack. This is the basic condition to preserve democracy.

[Lessa] Do the government and the political parties really want to clear up all the military abuses of the past?

[Sanguinetti] I believe that we must also be very clear on this issue. If we talk about some dramatic episodes such as the death of (the former legislators) Michelini and Gutierrez, the poisoning of Mrs Heber, the attempt to murder other political leaders, or some tragic cases of disappearances such as that of Professor Elena Quinteros, I would say that there is a desire to clear up these abuses.

However, if the desire to clear up these abuses means that we must carry out an exhaustive investigation regarding all the abuses carried out by the Armed Forces during the dictatorship, then I would say that it is not a priority issue for the country. Moreover, I would say that this could compromise essential values and lead to a revival of confrontations and unrest. Uruguay has made a great effort to promote peace, and the government decisively contributed in the effort by submitting an amnesty bill to Congress on 1 March. This bill was broadened by Congress, and the government accepted it. Today, 100 days after the democratic government was installed, I want to point out that we do not regret the fact that Uruguay has no political prisoners nor prisoners sentenced for crimes related to political activities. Moreover, I would like to add that many of those people who committed terrible crimes against democracy and the people now even hold public office. However, I want to state that it is not logical that these people should now become the public accusers of the Armed Forces, because this would only lead us to revive situations that we Uruguayan citizens must avoid. Our attitude in this regard was very clear before and during the electoral campaign and continues to be so. Some investigations under way make sense, others do not. The country's priority issue today is to prevent the revival of conditions that may lead to violence in Uruguay. We must work hard to prevent this from happening.

[Lessa] From this point of view, don't you think it is a bit risky not to punish certain acts so that authors of these crimes do not feel that they can repeat them and still go unpunished?

[Sanguinetti] This is the argument used by all the reactionary currents of the world that favor the death penalty. This is the classic argument of the reactionary currents in the Law College that maintain that this draconian punishment prevents crimes, which is not so.

[Lessa] However, don't you think it a bit risky in this specific case?

[Sanguinetti] If we believed that the right thing would be to prosecute the generals that staged the coup, for example, for a crime they undoubtedly committed, I would say that we are in theory doing justice, but it would be a substantial act of injustice. I am aware that the generals and colonels who staged the coup on 27 June 1973 committed a crime by violating the Constitution. They violated the penal code. However, after 11 years in power and now that the disruption of the institutions has been resolved through a political accord I believe it would be an act of substantial injustice against the country itself to try to punish that crime. It could lead us to a useless confrontation with the Armed Forces now that we have managed to achieve a transition to a democratic regime with the participation of the Armed Forces themselves. I believe that punishment of these crimes would not only entail the strict enforcement of a provision of the penal code, but also would mean overlooking the essential values that inspires the same provision of the penal code. It is a matter of resorting to means that counsel prudence and of not paying tribute to a theoretical strictness that would only lead us to chaos.

[Lessa] The former members of the military juntas are being tried in Argentina....

[Sanguinetti] That trial is taking place in Argentina, and it is not my duty to judge it. Argentina has its specific conditions, and the Argentine people will naturally know how to handle them. A coup was staged in Colombia, and the generals were not brought to trial. The same thing happened in Venezuela. Brazil was ruled by a dictatorship longer than Uruguay was, and no one is talking about trying the generals. The same thing in Bolivia.

Therefore, if a trial of that sort was not held in any of those Latin American countries, due to circumstances that are particular to each of them, I do not see why the same thing that happened in Argentina should happen in Uruguay. In order for Uruguay to consolidate its democracy, we should look to the future and not dig into the past, because this would only revive the confrontations of the past.

[Lessa] Is Uruguay's only alternative in the negotiations currently under way to accept the IMF's impositions?

[Sanguinetti] We had established our own program before the IMF representatives arrived. Therefore, the main guidelines of our program were already set, and they are not negotiable. We might discuss quantitative goals with the IMF, but we are not going to discuss the methodology or purpose of the plan. We will see if we can reach a concrete agreement; I hope so. But I also want to make it very clear that we did not wait for the IMF to tell us that we have to reduce our deficit, which is a mistake made quite often in Latin America. I do not think anyone needs the IMF to tell them that; we must reduce our deficit for our own benefit.

[Lessa] Will it be an agreement reached with the approval of all the political parties?

[Sanguinetti] We agreed with the political parties on the general guidelines. Therefore, we are going to stick to these guidelines. We have consulted the remaining political parties, and the president of the Central Bank has just traveled to Europe accompanied by technicians of the remaining parties. We will continue to keep them informed on the development of the negotiations we conduct. We hope to find greater understanding.

[Lessa] There have been clashes between the various political parties over the past few days. Do you think the political accord is at stake?

[Sanguinetti] You are right, there have been some clashes, but that is only normal. The presidency has not interfered in these clashes, and the president has tried to exercise his duty as a moderating influence. Of course, we would all prefer a more suitable atmosphere in which there are no reproaches. But I honestly do not think that a few political disagreements can do any harm when such an effort to reach an agreement is at stake.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ TO ARRIVE ON VISIT 3 JULY

PY211413 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 100 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez will come to Uruguay on an official visit from 3 to 5 July to request political support from the Uruguayan Government in face of an imminent invasion of Nicaragua. Ramirez will meet with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and then he will be received by Congress. He will ask Uruguay to join Latin American forces in the protest against a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

GOVERNMENT URGES HIJACKERS TO RELEASE HOSTAGES

PA221311 Paris AFP in Spanish 0523 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 21 June (AFP) -- The Mexican Government today urged the hijackers of the U.S. TWA plane to release the 40 passengers and 3 crew members still kept hostage in the capital of Lebanon, and rejected the practice of "terrorism as a means of political expression."

On the eighth day of the hijacking of the Boeing jet flying from Athens to Rome with 145 passengers and 8 crew members by the Amal Shi'ite political-military movement, the Mexican Foreign Ministry voiced its "strong rejection of this act of terrorism, which openly violates international law and threatens freedom of air transit." Mexico maintains a firm conviction that far from contributing to the solution of political controversies, acts of terrorism worsen the atmosphere of tension and promote violence."

After voicing its concern over the increase in terrorist actions throughout the world, the Foreign Ministry expressed its confidence that the controversies that might have motivated the hijacking of the plane by Shi'ites led by Nabih Birri will reach an adequate solution. The Mexican Government reiterated that "in all of these cases, negotiations and understanding should prevail over violence and acts of force."

Hijacking Condemned, Concern Expressed

FL221218 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0320 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 21 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico condemns the hijacking of the TWA airplane that still remains at the Beirut Airport and it has issued an urgent appeal for the prompt release of the aircraft's passengers and crew members.

The announcement was made by the Foreign Secretariat, which added that this terrorist action openly violates international law and endangers civil aviation and air traffic freedom as defined by the international regulations currently in effect.

The Mexican Government is concerned that the number of terrorist actions as forms of political expression has increased considerably in recent times and trusts that the controversies that may have led to the hijacking of the U.S. aircraft will be suitably resolved, the secretariat added finally.

UNDER SECRETARY SAYS 'CONTADORA NOT IN CRISIS'

FL221241 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0340 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico, 21 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Under Secretary Ricardo Valero has denied that the Contadora Group is in crisis, but asserted that the current Central American situation reflects a lack of understanding among the regional countries for resolving a conflict that is growing worse every day. The official said this upon arriving in this capital from Panama, where he participated in an OAS commission that analyzed the border clashes between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Interviewed at the capital city's airport, he said that the Central American nations have not acted in accordance with international laws or the commitments they freely accepted in the document on peace and development in the area and this has generated complications. In view of this situation, Valero explained, much reflection, analysis, and consultation are needed to overcome obstacles and resume the negotiations.

COSTA RICA

MONGE, GUTIERREZ ON CONTADORA'S CURRENT 'CRISIS'

PA212255 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has said that the Contadora Group has entered a crisis. Considering the developments at the Contadora Group meeting of plenipotentiaries in Panama, President Monge said that the group has entered a critical phase. The president did not comment further on this matter, since he has charged Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez with handling the issue. The Contadora Group's meeting of plenipotentiaries ended abruptly when Nicaragua insisted on discussing the situation resulting from the U.S. approval of $27 million [as heard] in aid for the rebels.

Gutierrez will begin work on future actions. Regarding the role to play regarding the Contadora Group, the foreign minister said that he will soon begin to contact his Central American counterparts. He said he has to wait for the meeting of the Contadora Group's foreign ministers scheduled to take place when Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor returns to Mexico. Gutierrez said that the Central American countries must agree on their actions in order to define their role within the Contadora Group.

Nicaragua is responsible for the Contadora Group's current crisis, the minister said. When expressly asked who is responsible for the crisis, Gutierrez replied Nicaragua, since for the first time a communique issued by the Contadora Group mentions that country. Although Gutierrez admitted that the Contadora Group has been in a crisis throughout the past 2 years, he stated that Nicaragua is to blame for the current situation. Stating that all Central American countries are affected by the failure of the Contadora Group, the foreign minister acknowledged that failure now increases the threat of war in the region. He added that this is the first time a Central American country has attacked or questioned the entire Contadora Group process and the fundamental issues that have been worked on throughout the past 2 years.

Gutierrez said he will wait to see if the Contadora process can be continued, stressing that Nicaragua submitted to the plenipotentiaries' meeting totally unacceptable proposals on issues that could not be discussed under any circumstances, thus showing that Nicaragua did not want the meeting to take place.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina Ortega said that sabotaging the Contadora Document amounted to casting a vote in support of war. He added that, clearly, after 2 and 1/2 years the Contadora Document contains principles opposed to the establishment of a totalitarian regime, so Nicaragua is staging a histrionic coup and seeking to boycott the document. He added that the FSLN wanted to obstruct the Contadora Document. Moreover, Urbina stated that everything seems to indicate that the FSLN has assumed control over the handling of Nicaragua's participation in Contadora Group, since Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco's arguments did not seem to convince even Tinoco himself.

MONGE TO SEEK OTHER AID IF OAS REPORT UNFAVORABLE

PA212239 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] President Monge has advised that should the OAS investigating commission report not favor Costa Rica's theory, other actions will be taken. Although he did not wish to explain what type of measures Costa Rica would adopt, President Monge said: Should the OAS fail our country, we will seek the aid of friendly countries.

MONGE DISAGREES WITH SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

PA212305 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] President Monge Alvarez has reiterated his differences of opinion with Socialist International over the Central American problem, while at the same time voicing his appreciation for the organization's solidarity with Costa Rican democracy expressed during its Stockholm meeting. When consulted about the possibility of Socialist International sending a mission to Central American to contribute to the solution of conflicts, President Monge said: I still have some differences of opinion over the Socialist International's stand and views concerning Central American problems.

GUTIERREZ CITED ON NICARAGUAN STATEMENT

PA202206 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Carlos Jose Gutierrez has said that the statement issued by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera last Monday in Liberia concerning the events that took place on 31 May at Las Crucitas lacks consistency. The Costa Rican foreign minister said the Nicaraguan official argues that they attacked Costa Rican territory thinking that they were doing so against counterrevolutionary groups, but the truth is that they attacked the Civil Guard. The Sandinist statement is also inconsistent because they have acknowledged that their forces fired upon Costa Rican territory not once but on several occasions.

The basic facts presented by Costa Rica in its accusation against the Sandinist government at the OAS have been accepted by the Nicaraguan Government representatives, Foreign Minister Gutierrez warned. The Costa Rican foreign minister said that the acceptance of these facts would be irrelevant without evidence; however, a great amount of evidence and proof have been presented to confirm what has already been admitted by the Sandinists. However, the Costa Rican Government is not the one to have the last word in this concern, despite the evidence. The case will be reviews by the OAS commission, which will present a report to the OAS Permanent Council, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said.

Asked if he knew anything about biased behavior on the part of the Mexican delegation, particularly Deputy Foreign Secretary Ricardo Valero, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said he had no information about this. Published reports state that members of the Mexican delegation turned over some material collected in Las Crucitas to Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera and issued comments concerning their statement. Foreign Minister Gutierrez said due note must be taken of this.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER ON NEW TERRORIST GROUP

PA230115 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Costa Rican Government Minister Enrique Obregon Valverede has stated that the evidence gathered seems to indicate that the Homeland and Freedom group is basically a terrorist group. He said: We are witnessing the first terrorist group organized in Costa Rica that is made up of Costa Ricans and that has the potential to become professionally organized in terrorism. The views expressed were prompted by the documents seized ans statements made by Juan Jose and Ricardo Alberto Saborio Campos, who belong to the Homeland and Freedom group. These men allegedly sabotaged the Costa Rican Electricity Institute [ICE] pylon in Guanacaste on 11 June.

Initially, it was thought that the group involved in the sabotage was a rightist group, but Obregon Valverde feels that more information is needed on the case. Likewise, the government minister said that documents seized contained the group's objectives, range of operations, plans, and the names of persons to annihilate. He noted that this kind of behavior is typical of terrorist groups, because instead of promoting a political cause, these groups promote terror.

Obregon Valverde said that this discovery is worrisome because of what happened and what may happen in the future. Moreover, the government minister said that in the next few days other members of this group will be arrested if their direct involvement in the sabotage is corroborated. This measure may also be applied if serious and substantiating evidence is gathered to charge these persons with unlawful association. Obregon Valverde stated that Homeland and Freedom members are from the middle class and well educated, and that it is believed that group was formed recently. Obregon Valverde also stated that he had forwarded the information regarding the sabotage to the Intelligence and Security Division because the evidence gathered requires that the Division and the Judicial Investigation Office to handle this affair. He added that if the Government Ministry became involved in the investigation because Civil Guard units had aressted the two alleged saboteurs. However, that police agency lacks the recources needed to conduct this sort of operation, he concluded.

DETAINED CUBANS FREED IN FALSE PASSPORT CASE

PA210152 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Government Ministry authorities have released the 12 Cubans detained on 17 June at the Juan Santamaria Airport. Apparently, these foreigners wanted to travel to the United States with false passports, which were to be delivered to them right at the airport. The plan, however, was thwarted by the authorities, who detained the Cubans. However, it was necessary to free them because the false passports were discovered without their actually possessing them, and this precluded any penal action against them for lack of proof.

Cuban Transit Visas Suspended

PA211940 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1835 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] There have been a number of problems with Cuban citizens during the past few days, as a result of immigration irregularities. An example of this was the arrest of seven Cuban citizens at the Juan Santamaria International Airport last week, while they were trying to obtain false passports to travel to Miami. In this respect, Immigration Director General Mayela Morales told Radio Impacto about the decision made by the Immigration Council yesterday.

[Begin recording] Last night, at a meeting of the National Immigrations Council, it was decided to suspend the acceptance of requests for transit visas for Cuban citizens for an indefinite period of time. We have tried to handle the problem of the Cuban citizens carefully and with very good intentions. However, in view of the violation of our immigration system, and with the business of the forging of Costa Rican passports -- these people pay $3,000 to $5,000 to travel to the United States -- we have been forced to close this transit point while we conduct an investigation to determine those involved in selling passports. [end recording]

She added that this is the first measure taken to stop the irregularities committed by these people and that it is possible that more drastic measures will be taken in the future.

OFFICER DISMISSED FOR 'INDULGING' EMBASSY MOB

PA220001 Managa Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Edgardo Izaguirre, of the Costa Rican Civl Guard, was dismissed when it was proved that he acted indulgently toward a group of ultraightists attacking the Nicaraguan Embassy on 10 June. The action was taken by the top echelons of the Public Security Ministry after international press agencies published a photograph showing Izaguirre being carried on the shoulders of individuals in the hot-headed mob.

Colonel Leslie Chavez, director of the Civil Guard, said that Izaguirre departed from institutional policy, which is to remain nuetral in such circumstances. He added that the international circulation of the photograph compromises the country's good name.

The attack on the Nicaraguan Embassy was carried out by the Free Costa Rica Movement and members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, who live in Costa Rica as refugees.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SENDS OFF BODIES OF U.S. MARINES

PA212127 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Speech given by President Jose Napoleon Duarte at Ilopango Airport in San Salvador on 21 June -- recorded]

[Text] To the American people, on behalf of the Salvadoran people; to the U.S. Government; to President Reagan; and to the relatives of these heroes, these marines, who are returning to their homeland today covered with the honor of the U.S. flag, to all of them; to the U.S. Marine Corps; to the U.S. diplomatic corps in El Salvador:

On behalf of the homeland and by the powers that the people have granted to me, I express my sincere condolences.

It is for us, the Salvadorans, a moment of sadness to deliver the bodies of these four honorable men. We are delivering them surrounded by representatives of our Armed Forces because as brothers we feel the pain of the loss of these four men who had come to our fatherland to serve. This is a moment of great sadness for me because an act of barbarism, a savage act, an act that surpasses all dimensions of human respect was perpetrated in our homeland.

There are people in the world who have lost their minds. The doctrine of terrorism has been created. The religion of death has been created. They have no regard for life. They attack without any risk. They place bombs in public places in order to kill people and arrive, carrying machine guns, at places to kill unarmed and innocent people.

In El Salvador, we have gone through great crises in these past few years, but amid all this death, we have never witnessed an act as savage as this one. This is not a coincidence because just a few days ago FMLN-FDR representatives sent me an ultimatum. They threatened me. They said that they were going to kill all my family, my relatives, Armed Forces officers, and everyone they could. A threat of this kind only indicates that these murderers have lost their minds.

The Salvadorans of good faith, the Salvadorans who want peace, the Salvadorans who believe that our fatherland has a better destiny, of justice and freedom, are sad and hurt to see that this savage attack was carried out. We think that efforts must be increased to continue progressing in our task of giving security to all those who are in our fatherland and to all Salvadorans. For this reason, we are going to do everything we can to investigate this massacre, this savage attack. We are going to do everything we can, and we are going to ask for the necessary help to investigate this case. There are already witnesses, as you saw on television, who can give a verbal description of those who savagely carried out this massacre at a city restaurant.

I pray to God that our homeland will not go through this experience again. I pray to God that the souls of these four marines and of the other people killed innocently wil be received by God in heaven. I pray to God that hatred won't take root in the hearts of Salvadorans because that is what terrorists want. They want to unleash vengeance and retaliation. However, the fatherland and the Salvadorans want to find the path of peace. For this reason, when these four mean appear before God they will tell him that they gave their lives for this homeland where they died.

I repeat my condolences to the U.S. people, and President Reagan, whom I will call in a few moments to express my sympathy. My condolences also go to the U.S. diplomatic corps, the U.S. Marines, and to the relatives of each one of these men who are the glory of the U.S. people. May God bless them!

FMLN COMMANDO GROUP CLAIMS SAN SALVADOR ATTACK

PA212040 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1840 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Report by Alberto Barrera]

[Text] Our office has received a communique signed by the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando Group of the FMLN claiming responsibility for the operation they call "Yankee Aggressor, Another Vietnam Awaits You in El Salvador", and which refers to the violent attack that took place on Wednesday in a Zona Rosa restaurant where 13 persons were killed and at least 7 wounded. Among the dead were four U.S. marines and two American civilians. This communique of the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando Group, which is a member of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC], which in turn is a member of the FMLN, has described its operation as "Yankee Aggressor, Another Vietnam Awaits You in El Salvador." The communique says the attack was to annihilate the U.S. military advisers, CIA agents, and elements of other nationalities who are linked to intelligence organizations at the service of U.S. imperialism who were in the Zona Rosa restaurant in San Benito known as Los Chiles.

The communique adds that the gunfire from our revolutionary guns were concentrated only where the U.S. advisers and their associates were sitting. At the time of the annihilation, there was an excahnge of gunfire between military units of our guerrillas and security (?policemen) next to the armed shock troops dressed as civilians who were near the scene of the operation.

The communique of the PRTC and of the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando Group adds: We deeply regret that due to the very limited combat techniques of these elements of the army dressed as civilians, our people have had to pay such high social cost. In another point of the communique, Point Four to be precise, they make an appeal to the various social sectors of El Salvador to abstain from going to those places frequently visited by the puppet Army units as well as the foreign military who are engaging in repressive and genocidal activities against the peoples revolutionary movement inasmuch as right now, they are becoming military targets of their forces.

They also urge the owners of business establishments not to rent their property to U.S. military advisers or other nationalities. They also warn them that these resources become high military targets. Point Five makes an appeal to U.S. public opinion to redouble their efforts and actively oppose the warmongering Reagan administration to prevent it from engaging in a new military adventure that will only bring sorrow and grief to the people.

These have been passages quoted from the communique that was received at our editorial office in which they claim responsibility for the attack carried out on Wednesday in a Zona Rosa restaurant where, as we already reported, 13 persons were killed and 7 others wounded, Public Security Deputy Minister Col Reynaldo Lopez officially reported.

The communique is signed by the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando Groups of the PRTC, members of the FMLN. The communique is sligned by the military leadership of the metropolitan front, Fernando Gallardo.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ESCAPES GUERRILLA ATTACK

PA231908 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today a Defense Ministry source told ACAN-EFE that several Salvadoran officials, including the agriculture minister and a high-ranking military commander, escaped unharmed from a guerrilla attack in the country's northern area.

Yesterday, Agriculture Minister Carlos Aquilino Duarte and Colonel Sigfrido Ochoa Perez, commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade, were traveling in separate automobiles with other officials to the town of La Palma, Chalatenango Department, when the attack took place. According to the source, the guerrillas exploded a Claymore mine on the road near the village of Guaycume, 80 km from San Salvador. They also fired an RPG rocket at the vehicle in which the agriculture minister was traveling. The source said the attack caused material damage and wounded a civilian woman. The same source noted that Duarte and Ochoa were going to La Palma, 82 km from San Salvador, to participate in a ceremony in honor of the agriculture minister, who was accompanied by his wife and two children.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONTADORA PROCESS

PA202251 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1656 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Press conference by Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta at the Foreign Ministry in San Salvador; questioners not identified -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Acevedo] ...Foreign and free of foreign pressures, but of course, at this time when one tries to assume those obligations, when we have presented the accomplished facts so that there will be progress in the most difficult aspects such as the arms buildup and the process of internal dialogue, Nicaragua withdraws. They are used to taking advantage of all these forums. This is how we see it. It is part of the Marxist-Leninist propaganda policy. They just believe in using forums to project their image. They use them for propaganda purposes. This is how we view this, and this is what the friends of Nicaragua should realize.

We issue a call to the international community, to the world's countries, to the Socialist International, and to all the countries that have supported the Contadora Group process and all the countries that have supported Nicaragua within the Contadora framework to help the countries that have truly shown their democratic and peaceful spirit. Those countries are the democratic countries of Central America. The other countries should help us to create what I call a democratic belt, a democratic cordon to strengthen our institutions and to be a real curtain to stop the communist expansion of the Nicaraguan regime which, as my Costa Rican colleague will put it, has unmasked itself to truly show that it wants war, not peace, and that it wants confrontation, not detente.

The Contadora Group proposal with its multilateral, overall, and simultaneous character that we have always supported, has been unconditonally backed by the entire world. That proposal, which we think is the solution for Central America, has been violently rejected by Nicaragua, which has dealt a hard blow on the Central American peace process, an action that has unforeseeable consequences. That is why we want to issue a call to the conscience of the international community so that it will truly analyze the seriousness of the situation that El Salvador is experiencing.

Our government and President Duarte have always supported the Contadora Group, and we have clearly made this known to the Group, which has suffered a great setback and has been snubbed by Nicaragua. President Duarte has always wanted dialogue and understanding because they are the only paths to peace. The results obtained in Panama are caused by intransigence and obstinacy. Regardless of whether they come from the right or left, intransigence and obstinacy are the worst enemies of peace in Central America. That is why our government and President Durate, in the face of this clear example of intransigence that can lead us to a conflict of unexpected dimensions, have always supported dialogue as long as it is objective and serious. They have also promoted a climate of understanding to reject obstinacy and all violent forms of resolving differences.

This is the reality. We are sure that the Contadora Group process can still be the solution. We are determined to support it. We are willing to take every action to renew the Contadora dialogue, which has been seriously harmed by Nicaragua's betrayal and deceit with regard to that process. We will do everything within our means to begin a campaign, a tour through the friendly countries, to show that we were right when we said that Nicaragua was never going to sign or accept the Contadora Document because it involves serious commitments and obligations and not only rights and privileges. It is clear that the Marxist and dialectical materialistic viewpoint does not believe in dialogue or seriousness. It only believes in propaganda that will help consolidate its government. This is how Nicaragua has used and manipulated the Contadora Group, ourselves, and all the friends and pseudofriends of Nicaragua in Latin America and the entire world. This should serve as a lesson for the democrats, for those of us who have democratic and peace-oriented consciences so that we will not believe in the Marxist promises. This is what I wanted to tell you. As I repeat, we continue to maintain our position on peace. I will now answer any questions.

[Question indistinct]

[Acevedo] We will consult with the highest levels of our government so as to reach agreement with the other Central American countries that have also been frustrated by the irrational refusal of the Nicaraguan regime in order to see if we can plan a joint tour through the various countries that have also been greatly frustrated by the deceit.

[Question indistinct]

[Acevedo] Nicaragua did not want to address the issue.

It did not want to begin to review the proposed agenda that precisely included the most sensitive points of the document. They deal with the internal dialogue, disarmament, and verification and control. As an alternative, it proposed that the Contadora Group begin to directly make efforts with the United States and other countries so that the problems of the area can be overcome. However, this would be outside the framework already established by the Contadora Group. We believe that it wants to return to a bilateral system of negotiations. It likes such a system because it uses the principle of divide and conquer. It wants the creation of demilitarized zones between it and Honduras and Costa Rica so that it can prevent border conflicts as much as possible and so it can have a free hand to eliminate subversion and the groups that are struggling for democratization and a solution in Nicaragua. This of course goes against the Contadora Group spirit because the Contadora Group has entered into a phase of definite political negotiation in which all of us want to achieve specific and positive results and not just to participate in a propaganda show of abstract dialogue for abstract possibilities on the basis of positions that are far removed from the reality in the search for peace. The Contadora Group offers a real, positive, and specific alternative for which we have worked intensely for 2 and 1/2 years. In the final phase of adopting serious and definite commitments, it has been frustrated by the Nicaraguan intransigence.

[Question indistinct]

[Acevedo] The Contadora process has received a serious blow but we -- Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, which have always believed in the Contadora Group process because we have worked to make it a serious, positive, and functional thing -- have assured the Contadora Group members, who feel extremely frustrated, that they can count on the support of the other Central American countries to continue, within the already established framework and on the basis of the interesting and positive Contadora Group documents, pushing ahead in order to overcome this impasse in this last phase of finding a solution for peace in Central America.

[Question indistinct]

[Acevedo] If Nicaragua does not reconsider its position, if it does not change its stand -- something I seriously doubt since we would need a miracle -- I think it will be very difficult to revive the Contadora Group process. [transmission suspended by radio station]

GOVERNMENT WARNS OF FMLN-FDR 'DEATH STRATEGY'

PA232138 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Jun 85 p 31

[Paid advertisement by the Salvadoran Government entitled: "Alert Salvadorans, Beware of FMLN-FDR's Strategy of Destruction and Death"]

[Excerpts] The government of the Republic, interpreting the feelings of the Salvadoran people, expresses its indignation and strongly condemns the monstrous 19 June attack perpetrated by FMLN-FDR murderers, who machine-gunned several persons in cold blood at a restaurant located in the San Benito neighborhood.

This repulsive crime is a specific action in a broad scheme of destruction and death devised by the FMLN-FDR, which includes the murder of children, youths, women, and men, as part of a criminal plan against the people and their property.

In their desperation due to the failure of the subversive political movements in the mountains as a result of the Armed Forces effective actions, the FMLN-FDR leaders have resorted to the indiscriminate terrorist attacks. They have returned to their initial tactic, which shows demoralization and a setback in their war scheme.

In view of their political and military failure, the FMLN-FDR is promoting destabilizing movements and is ordering murders such as the one carried out in the San Benito neighborhood to create an atmosphere of fear and terror among the people. These actions do not differ from the ones carried out by the death squads. This action shows that the thesis invoked by Ungo, Zamora, and the subversive commanders regarding the dialogue does not have ethical and moral grounds based on the Salvadoran people's desire for peace, but instead follows a strategy based on death and terror.

In contrast, interpreting our people's need for peace, the government initiated, maintains, and will continue to promote dialogue as the path to be followed in the search for a peace based on justice, respect for human rights, and constitutionality.

The FMLN-FDR leaders are directly and equally responsible for the murders committed in the San Benito neighborhood. This action also confirms and ratifies the government's permanent charges about the political maneuvering and manipulation by certain labor movements that seek to complement the terrorist and criminal barbarism with their actions. At a time when the humanization of the conflict and the respect for human rights are among the main concerns of the various social, economic, and political sectors, the irrational FMLN-FDR leaders are returning to the law of the jungle and terror.

The government, together with the people, is doing everything possible to turn this trial of death into a path of humanization for our society. Therefore, it is essential that all those sectors that truly want peace unify and repudiate all criminal actions that threaten the lives of all Salvadorans, without exception. Today is the time to join efforts in defending democracy and promoting the humanization of society with courage and solidarity. Today is the time to struggle for life and to defeat death. Forward El Salvador!

GUERRILLA COMMUNIQUE ON KILLING OF MARINES

PA220132 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the political and military leadership of the FMLN's Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Guerrilla Command]

[Text] To the Salvadoran and Central American peoples, as well as other peoples in the world and the national and international press, we report.

1. Our commandos hereby take responsibility for the execution of the political and military operation called "Aggressor Yankee, El Salvador Waits for You Like Another Vietnam." The operation consisted of the annihilation of U.S. military advisers, CIA agents, and members of other nationalities linked to intelligence organizations in the service of the U.S. imperialism. These people were in the Zona Rosa in the San Benito neighborhood, specifically at the Los Chiles Restaurant.

2. In view of the distorted version of the facts disseminated by the puppet government and its genocidal Armed Forces with the purpose of justifying their incapacity and in an effort to alter the true nature of this revolutionary action, we hereby explain the operation.

The fire of our revolutionary rifles was concentrated only in those places where military advisers and their associates are located. During the annihilation operation, an exchange of shots occurred between our shock force guerrillas and armed security members in civilian clothes near the site of the operation. As a result of this, many people in nearby establishments were caught in an indiscriminate crossfire.

On behalf of the responsibility and seriousness that our people deserve, we want to make clear that our men did not use G-3 rifles, either in this clash or the one between our shock forces and army security members.

3. We regret that due to the limited fighting ability of these armymen in civilian clothes, our people have had to pay such a high a price in human lives.

4. Our commandos appeal to the various social sectors of our people to refrain from visiting those places visited by armymen of both the puppet army and foreign governments engaged in repressive and genocidal activities against the revolutionary people's movement because these armed men have become military targets as of this moment. We warn owners of real estate who rent their property to advisers of U.S. or other nationalities that these properties will also become military targets.

5. We appeal to the U.S. people to redouble their efforts and oppose Ronald Reagan's warmongering administration in order to prevent him from embarking on a military adventure that would only cause the American people greater grief and suffering.

6. Finally, we report that our units withdrew without any trouble after having neutralized their enemy pursuers.

Today let us fight and defeat the interventionist campaign of the U.S. Government. For Central America, liberation, and socialism, let us fight to win! For the military command of the Fernando Gallardo Metropolitan Front! Revolution or death, we will win!

San Salvador, 21 June 1985

More Action Pledged

PA220203 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] On Wednesday 19 June, six U.S. advisers were justly punished. They were annihilated at a restaurant in the San Benito neighborhood by FMLN guerrilla commandos. Soon thereafter, the members of the repressive bodies in civilian clothes demonstrated their incompetence by opening indiscriminate fire at other persons in the restaurant and killing seven of them. The crushing blow dealt by our urban commandos indicates the actions that the FMLN will effect against the U.S. invading forces in our homeland.

The Yankee warmongering government has sent more than 300 military advisers to direct the war against our people. Officially, it has detached 55 advisers. Twenty-five others personally advise the puppet forces. The rest occupy cover civilian positions in U.S. organizations, such as the two who were executed Wednesday evening.

The FMLN's actions against the Yankee invaders will be expanded, both in number and nature. Our people reject, repudiate, and oppose the U.S. warmongering policy. Our people will act against the advisers who are the spokesmen of those who direct war in this country. It is the U.S. military that directs massacres, abductions, torture, and murders of Salvadoran patriots. The U.S. military provides means of war for the local puppet military.

It sends the planes and helicopters that the high command uses to bomb and massacre our people. It is directly responsible for the thousands of Salvadorans who have fallen in the war imposed by (?foreigners).

The execution of these militarymen is an act of revolutionary justice. Our actions against invaders will be expanded in a way similar to the Reagan administration's aggression and intervention against our homeland. The U.S. Government is solely responsible for this. Our front has repeatedly expressed its willingness for a political solution to the conflict. The regime's only answer has been to expand the war. Duarte and Reagan only want to understand the language of arms. Our willingness for peace does not mean submissiveness and surrender at all. The FMLN is also familiar with the language of arms. We are willing to show the warmongers and their puppets that we will defeat them militarily.

Further Guerrilla Comment

PA230336 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Four U.S. advisers and two members of the filthy Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, were annihilated in the so-called Zona Rosa in San Salvador. This is the area where the rich little boys and the dressed-up ladies of the bourgeoisie and the oligarchs gather. The wealthy San Benito neighborhood is where the oligarchs and the millionaires live. The San Benito neighborhood, the most exclusive neighborhood in San Salvador where the military high command, the corrupt Christian Democratic officials, and the wealthy exploiters, live, has been the theater for an FMLN unit to execute four Yankee military advisers and two other Yankee officials, who also participated in the work of military intelligence and advised the rightist dictatorship's repressive system.

Our Mardoqueo Cruz Command carried out this attack only minutes away from the headquarters of the Army's high command, only minutes from the Military Academy, and amid the heavy permanent surveillance that the dictatorship has in that area. This area, where the homes of the wealthy are protected by their armed dogs, also houses many embassies and private offices. The San Benito neighborhood, Escalon neighborhood, and the surrounding neighborhoods are tightly guarded by the repressive corps dressed in their uniforms or in civilian clothing.

The San Benito neighborhood is a little crystal box protected by the dictatorship so that the millionaires and the officials can just throw away the money that is stolen from the working classes who live in suburbs, (?Chicagua colony), without sanitation, [words indistinct].

This has been the theater in which the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Command operated and dealt a blow on the group of Yankee advisers despite the measures adopted by General Eugenio Vides Casanova and Reynaldo Lopez Nuila who were probably also around the area [words indistinct] on that night when the San Benito neighborhood experienced a little bit of the revolutionary war in El Salvador.

The Zona Rosa is a little piece of the United States amid the beautiful mansions of the rich and the high-ranking officers. The revolutionary rifles have been heard in that area also. [Words indistinct] criminal Yankee advisers. We have entered the [words indistinct]. Our guerrilla army is entering the area.

In that so-called Zona Rosa is where the [words indistinct] Yankee advisers (?meet) after directly participating in the military operations against the people. The Yankee advisers get off the helicopters after ordering the bombing of the civilian population and go have a drink in the Zona Rosa.

Well, they got the response of the people in arms. We are paying them back for what they are doing against our working people, for all they are doing against this poor Salvadoran people.

The Yankee advisers [words indistinct] from the torture chambers and after torturing the Salvadoran patriots and revolutionaries to go to the Zona Rosa. The Yankee advisers, after planning the psychological war, after ordering the persecution of the union leaders, and after signing the death sentence for [words indistinct] they go to the Zona Rosa of the oligarchs. But as of this moment, as of the moment guerrilla fire was felt in the area, we are warning that the Yankee advisers will have no peace, Duarte's Christian Democrats will have no peace, [words indistinct] exploiting our working people.

VENCEREMOS MOCKS DUARTE AIRPORT REMARKS

PA220346 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] The following is our commentary on Jose Napoleon Duarte's speech during the funeral farewell ceremony for the U.S. soldiers at the Ilopango Military Airport.

The crocodile tears shed by Duarte, his hysterical lament at Ilopango Airport when he bid farewell to the bodies of several U.S. soldiers who came to make war on us, are understandable. Duarte has many reasons to cry for those invaders. They made him president. They breast-feed him and support him. During the sickening lament before his masters Duarte tried to justify his Armed Forces' lack of capacity to protect the military advisers, U.S. soldiers, and CIA agents who were together when they met the justice of a people who repudiate them.

Duarte's speech was a blunder; it was confusing and full of lies. The invaders are not innocent unarmed people as Duarte said; they are war technicians, experts at killing and torturing. They are the creators of the clandestine jails; the ones who plan the shelling of the civilian population; they are the North Americans who plan terror against the peasant population. A CIA official or U.S. soldier in our country is never unarmed, as Captain Schauffelberger was never unarmed.

Duarte's cynicism reached an untolerable level when he asserted that these people come to our homeland to defend democracy. Amidst his defeat, Duarte wiped his tears with one hand while extending the other like a beggar, asking for more Yankee aid, which has proved so useless in facing the FMLN.

The usual melodramatic note could not miss in his funeral speech; it is characteristic of a madman, of Duarte's megalomania. He asserted ridiculously that the FMLN had sent him an ultimatum threatening his life. If U.S. Army members and CIA agents died in El Salvador it was because they came to attack our people. No one had summoned them; they died as a result of the interventionist policy carried out by President Reagan, whose intervention grows day by day. Reagan will have to assume full responsibility for his deeds. These will not be the last invaders to be sent off by Duarte under similar funeral circumstances. The U.S. people must stop Reagan's policy, or a new Vietnam awaits thousands of U.S. youths, irresponsibly sent by Reagan to die.

The Salvadoran people's duty is to defend our homeland and our rights. Duarte, who is only Reagan's puppet, has every right to cry before his master and try to justify his inability to protect them, even with the $2 billion given to him for the war. However, we cannot accept Duarte's words in Ilopango because he said that the armed invaders' execution is a terrible act, the likes of which had never been seen in the country.

We cannot accept this, because Duarte's words mock the blood shed by 50,000 Salvadorans murdered by his Armed Forces, the raped women, and the workers dismembered by death squads. Duarte's words insult the blood shed by Msgr [Oscar Arnulfo] Romero, whose murderers share power with Duarte.

Duarte is mocking the thousands of people he masscred in December 1981 in Morazan Department. Neither Msgr Romero, the woman killed during the attack against the Social Security Hospital, the two ANDA workers assassinated by the Arce Battalion, nor 50,000 Salvadorans murdered by Duarte have merited a minute of silence at the Legislative Assembly or official ceremonies to declare them martyrs of the homeland. The silence for them has been the silence of the murderers and those who bless the criminal Army's weapons, provided by the Yankees, because Duarte also thinks that the genocidal invaders are the heroes.

This time Duarte's heroes, who are the heroes of traitors and oppressors, have left this afternoon in coffins, fully defeated. Meanwhile, the people, the Salvadoran people, remain firm, united, and ready to win!

GUATEMALA

ARMY ENGINEERS CLASH WITH REBELS IN CUICHE

PA202354 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] A (?unit) belonging to the Guatemalan Army's team of engineers working on the construction of the road linking the Nebaj municipality with the town of (Satilgrande) in Quiche Department, clashed yesterday with subversive elements. According to a military report, the subversives were conducting a harassment operation.

Members of the construction team that was working on the already mentioned area stated that the assailants killed two members of their team, an engineer and a soldier.

Following a clash in which a guerrilla was killed, a patrol from the Quiche Department military zone rescued three peasants who had been kidnapped. This action took place in (Triangulo Ixil) jurisdiction located to the northeast of San Juan Cotzal and Chajul municipalities.

The subversives were carrying food, weapons, ammunition, and important documents when the soldiers captured them. Replying to questions, the rescued peasants said that due to harsh winter conditions, the rebels had fed them. Then the rebels kidnapped them and used them to get food, which the peasants obtained by going into towns.

HONDURAS

MILITARY TURNS BODY OVER TO U.S. AUTHORITIES

PA211702 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] "Hoy Mismo" [title of newscast] has just confirmed that the American citizen killed in Cayahuanca, Ocotepeque Department, has been turned over to the U.S. authorities in Honduras. According to unofficial reports, Robert J. Reed was killed during a military clash with a patrol of the 12th Battalion of our Armed Forces inasmuch as he was a member of a Salvadoran guerrilla group.

Details and other reports are subject to confirmation. However, military spokesmen have directly confirmed to us the death of the American citizen. It is expected that an official bulletin will be released tomorrow with the details of the clash. We do not know if there were other casualties.

GOVERNMENT 'DEEPLY CONCERNED' OVER TWA HIJACKING

PA211958 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The Honduran Government is deeply concerned over the hijacked U.S. commercial airplane in Beirut and the development of events. Acting Foreign Minister Tomas Arita Valle has sent notes to this effect to our country's diplomatic representative in Geneva Col Mario Maldonado, and our representative to the United Nations, Roberto Herrera Caceres.

The text of the message is as follows: By way of channels you deem advisable, it is urgent that you voice the Honduran Government's deep concern over the actions of the Lebanese authorities, particularly the actions of Justice Minister Nabih Birri who has said that he has control over the American hostages captured in the recent hijacking of a TWA plane. It is unacceptable that the government authorities should take advantage of the illegal action of air piracy in order to demand from a third country, Israel, the release of some prisoners in exchange for the lives and personal safety of innocent passengers of a civilian aircraft on an international flight.

This attitude is completely unacceptable by virtue of international law, and therefore the Honduran Government strongly condemns it and demands the immediate and unconditional release of the hostages.

The Honduran Government supports the U.S. Government in its just demand and is also willing to support any type of measure, according to international law, to obtain the release of the hostages.

'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE' AGAINST NICARAGUA ANNOUNCED

PA231855 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 23 Jun 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Honduran Government announced that it is preparing an international diplomatic offensive to protest Nicaragua's "crazy militarism." Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that the diplomatic offensive will be carried out with friendly countries that will be informed of the way in which Nicaragua abandoned the Contadora Group's peaceseeking efforts.

During the past 2 years, the Contadora Group, made up of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, has been conducting efforts to achieve peace and cooperation in Central America.

Paz Barnica said: "Nicaragua promoted an open, anti-Central American boycott during the Contadora Group meeting in Panama City on 18-19 June by avoiding the analysis of fundamental matters already approved for discussion." He added that Nicaragua tried to change the agenda for the meeting in accordance with its particular interests by demanding discussion of the U.S. decision to give humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan rebel groups, and bilateral military matters between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. "This warmongering attitude, stemming from crazy militarism, can generate a psychosis of war of great proportions in Central America," Paz Barnica said.

He added that this reality was admitted by the Contadora Group, which considers it negative for Central American interests. "We will conduct our offensive in the United Nations, the OAS, and countries in Europe and America with democratic governments in order to put Nicaragua in the defendant's seat," Paz Barnica said. He noted that Nicaragua is ruled by a group of persons who "violate international peace agreements and who, on behalf of a leftist revolution, are acting worse than the Somozist dictatorship." He continued: "They have adopted intransigent positions, and have become a headache not only for the Contadora Group, but also for the whole world due to their stubborn position regarding the need for peace that will make the internal conciliation among Central American peoples possible."

Paz Barnica added that Nicaragua maintains a "stubborn position regarding peace" that could be the result of an internal struggle for power among the Sandinists, particularly between Tomas Borge and the Ortega Saavedra brothers.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA212243 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount arrived in the country yesterday to meet with Honduran officials today to talk about the border problem and the Contadora Group negotiations. This is the first time that Castillo Claramount, who is also the vice president of Jose Napoleon Duarte's government, has visited Honduras in his capacity as an official of the Christian Democratic government. He plans to meet with his Honduran counterpart, Edgardo Paz Barnica, with President Roberto Suazo Cordova, and with General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander of the Armed Forces.

The topics to be discussed at the meetings will be the border differences and the Contadora peace progress, which suffered a harsh blow at Wednesday's meeting.

Paz Barnica and other Foreign Secretariat officials greeted the Salvadoran minister.

It was not reported if they will discuss the appointment of a new Salvadoran ambassador to Honduras. Ernesto Arrieta left the country following a verbal confrontation with Paz Barnica prior to Holy Week.

Since then, the Salvadoran Embassy has been operating under the leadership of the charge d'affaires. The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has been evasive whenever any attempt has been made to seek an explanation about the situation with regard to the Salvadoran Embassy.

Holds Border Discussions

PA221526 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0206 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount said here today that "a good political willingness prevails to reach an agreement concerning the border dispute with Honduras." Castillo Claramount met today with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and held a high-level round of negotiations with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica. The negotiations covered several topics concerning the border demarcation and delimitation.

The two countries have yet to specifically define a third of their common border and island territory in the Gulf of Fonseca, Pacific Ocean, which they share with Nicaragua.

"I have observed Honduras' goodwill and decision, and I can assert that my government feels the same," Castillo Claramount said. The Salvadoran foreign minister said this afternoon during a press conference that "even though our countries may have to meet in the International Court of Justice in The Hague, no one should be concerned about this because it was foreseen in the general peace treaty." The Salvadoran diplomat refused to comment on the two countries' claims on the island territory and the Salvadoran constitutional thesis that "their territory cannot be given up."

"Anything I might say in this regard could be misinterpreted and any misinterpretation could undermine the goodwill and faithful efforts we are currently exerting to meet in a difficult, complex international trial [as received]," the Salvadoran foreign minister said. He continued: "We have begun discussions on topics we believed would not allow substantial progress, but I can assert that we are now advancing toward a definite solution with dignity for the peoples." He reiterated the Salvadoran Government's firm decision "to solve our border differences with Honduras before the deadline established by the peace treaty."

GOVERNMENT WARNS OF POSSIBLE NICARAGUAN ATTACK

PA220440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Honduran Government warned of a possible military attack from Nicaragua, which "would unleash a large-scale military conflict." The warning was issued this afternoon by Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, Foreign Secretariat adviser, during a press conference. Hernandez Alcerro led the plenipotentiary Honduran representatives who participated this week in a meeting of Contadora Group representatives in Panama City.

During the meetings Nicaragua refused to discuss several agreements achieved during previous meetings and broke off the round of talks, so the Nicaraguans were accused of conducting a "boycott" of the peaceseeking process in Central America.

The Contadora Group -- comprised of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- has managed to prevent a large-scale conflict in Central America and achieved substantial progress concerning a dialogue and consensus.

Hernandez Alcerro said: "We want to warn that a Nicaraguan military attack might take place against Honduras, because Nicaragua wants to divert attention from its internal and international problems and direct that attention toward a bilateral problem with Honduras." The Honduran official said that the conflict might start "with a renewal of the bombings against Honduran territory, similar to those perpetrated some months ago against defenseless villages."

Hernandez Alcerro asserted: "The danger is apparent if we analyze Nicaragua's behavior during the last months; between October 1984 and March 1985 we had achieved detente on the border, but serious incidents began again in April and have grown until our territory was bombed for 7 consecutive days."

He warned: "On that occasion we gave proof of caution, tolerance, and patience; however, this does not imply weakness, and we are nearing our limit, so next time we might not be so cautious or tolerant concerning an armed aggression.

He also said: "Since Nicaragua saw that the armed aggression against Honduras had no results, it turned toward the southern border. However, the provocation against Costa Rica failed to produce a large-scale conflict, so we think they will again turn north."

"Therefore, the danger is real, and we urge the Nicaraguan regime to be sensible and moderate and stop its provocations against Honduras." Hernandez Alcerro condemned Nicaragua's attitude concerning the Contadora Group and asserted that "it has belied all the Sandinist statements that they want peace in the region."

GEN LOPEZ COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, GOALS

PA210443 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpt] General Walter Lopez Reyes, Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, has issued a statement concerning the upcoming elections and the independent candidacies of the legally registered political parties. He also referred to the Armed Forces mediation in the rift that recently arose between the three state branches and the probable danger of a coup d'etat in the country. Gen Walter Lopez Reyes first referred to the electoral process:

"I am optimistic about the elections. I think that the problems arising in the political organizations are normal given the current situation. Even though it is true that there are many candidates, I would say this might be beneficial, as long as all the politicians bear in mind that the system must be strengthened. If they are going to reach the home stretch with grave problems, or if they are going to argue that the elections are fraudulent, then it means that their goals are not patriotic. Consequently, I think that the current atmosphere is normal because we will soon have elections and everyone wants to win a government post. I think that this is even beneficial because those struggling to attain the highest government posts in order to develop Honduras are facing a great challenge. If everyone seems intent on winning the highest post, I presume that they want to accept the challenge of developing the country and solving our current problems."

Asked about the Armed Forces' responsibility so that the electoral process may attain its goals, he replied:

"As long as the constitution is respected and public order prevails, I assert that the Armed Forces are ready to help, guide, and collaborate with any group within its capacity. Definitely, our participation will simply be to make sure that the process is carried out in an orderly way. This will be further proof to the world that the Honduran people have chosen the system most convenient for us, and will prove above all the political maturity of those who are competing to win the elections."

The Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief added that the Armed Forces remained calm during the recent political crisis:

"We could say that we adopted that position, of stepping out of the political field, not because we felt alone, but because our duty was to make a critical analysis of all the events so that the scales were not tipped. The Armed Forces were definitely aware that the constitution should be respected and public order should be safeguarded. Consequently, the crisis, as some have described it, logically brought some tension, but we are able to maneuver carefully and remain calm. We must also admit that the church, workers, peasants, and the politicians themselves were able to understand in time that a coup d'etat would have been fatal, a knife in the back of our country.

Forces that are alien to our democratic system might stoop as low as that, but the Armed Forces are always alert and are safeguarding the three state branches. Since the branches reached a confrontation, there might have been a time when they were accessible to these forces. Nevertheless, our intelligence organizations were deployed, and our political analysis groups said we had to talk with all the sectors, so we did that. We sought, above all, to orient the workers and peasants in a patriotic and professional way, because they were also threatening a general strike, which would only have brought grave consequences to the country. They took this into consideration and reached a decision, as everyone should, to hold a dialogue.

The dialogue was quite frank and sincere. Many truths were told, and we gained more experience, so we now know how to deal with these situations. These phenomena are very rare, meaning the Armed Forces' meetings with the peasants and workers in a church, trying to achieve a balance in the political sector. Consequently, we feel satisfied about this. We trust that this will never happen again in our democratic system.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES 'U.S. AGGRESSION,' CONTADORA

PA222311 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1639 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Closing statement by Commander of the Revolution President Daniel Ortega Saavedra during a "Face the People" program held at the Concepcion Palacios Medical Center in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] It is only natural that great expectations are born when a revolution triumphs. The people in general expect the situation to improve at every level. They expect the situation to be different from the past. However, our country, in its attempt to improve the living conditions of the people and to offer the people better health services, has come up against a very large obstacle: the U.S. Government's policy. This has been a policy that has clashed with the efforts being put forth by Nicaragua. This policy has great strength because it is enforced by a military power: the United States of North America. This policy affects Nicaraguan society as a whole. This U.S.-Nicaraguan problem, this U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, precisely coincides with a moment when there is a world economic crisis that is affecting, to a greater extent, the Third World countries and the developing countries. Among the Third World countries and developing countries we find the Latin American countries.

In the case of Nicaragua we find that the situation is even more serious, and we all can understand why. We are facing a policy of terror, a policy of aggression, a terrorist policy on the part of the United States. Day after day we find ourselves threatened by the danger of an intervention by U.S. troops in Nicaragua. At this moment there are certain elements that the U.S. Government is trying to use to create the necessary conditions that will allow it to strike at Nicaragua. What elements? The situation that has developed in Lebanon, in Beirut, where there are several U.S. citizens who face a difficult and dramatic situation and the deaths of the U.S. soldiers in El Salvador.

How has the U.S. President reacted in face of these incidents? He has reacted by pointing out that it is necessary to adopt all the necessary measures to fight terrorism. He appointed a special commission for the struggle against terrorism, and this commission is headed by the U.S. vice president. This commission will study all the military measures and all other measures necessary to confront this situation. They will do this by contacting the countries that are currently victims of terrorism, and together with these countries, they will adopt all the necessary measures, even against those countries that could be accomplices to these terrorist actions.

We are receiving reports regarding President Reagan's statement when he went to receive the remains of the U.S. soldiers who were killed in El Salvador. Among other things, President Reagan said that the U.S. people do not get angry quickly, but when their anger is unleashed, it burns like a vigorous flame. The President of the United States is trying to manipulate U.S. opinion in order to launch another terrorist strike against Central America. All the actions that the United States has launched against Nicaragua are terrorist actions. Nicaragua is against terrorism. The FSLN, in its struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, never practiced the policy of terrorism. The United States is the one defending its terrorist policy against Nicaragua, and such an action is against international law.

Is it not terrorism to approve financial aid for the criminals who are kidnapping the Nicaraguans, who are kidnapping foreign collaborators, criminals who are murdering Nicaraguan workers, doctors, nurses, and foreign doctors? The U.S. President has undertaken the task of defending what can only be described as the law of the jungle, that is, the law of the strongest. When the International Court of Justice summoned the United States to respond to the charges presented by Nicaragua, it mocked the court. The U.S. Government is practicing a terrorist policy and, faced with this new and difficult situation, it is attempting to create conditions to strike another terrorist blow in Central America, especially against Nicaragua.

To some extent the United States wishes to repeat the history of Grenada and the deaths of U.S. soldiers in Lebanon. What it did then was send its troops into Grenada. Mind you, the soldiers died in Lebanon, but the soldiers invaded Grenada. Now he is trying to create feelings of animosity among the U.S. people.

This means that every effort made by the revolution, including its efforts in the area of health, is an effort that has to confront that terrorist policy, that aggressive policy of the United States. There is no other way to describe it but as an unscrupulous attitude.

We have said that we hope the situation in Lebanon will be resolved satisfactorily. We hope that the U.S. citizens will be allowed to return home to the United States safe and sound.

I have said that the U.S. attitude is cynical because Nicaragua is discussing these problems with the Contadora Group to see how they can be resolved. Because of the way U.S. aggression has increased, we told the Contadora Group that we could not continue to discuss the topics being discussed by the Group. We told them that it had become necessary to discuss the criminal situation we are facing because of the U.S. threats against Nicaragua. However, we have not withdrawn from the Contadora Group talks. We will continue to attend the meetings, and we will present this new problem. We have not broken off the Contadora Group talks; we have ratified our support for the Contadora Group's peace document. However, what has happened? The U.S. State Department has released a communique asking Nicaragua to return to the Contadora Group talks, as if we had withdrawn from the Contadora process.

How dare the United States tell Nicaragua to return to the Contadora talks? First of all, we have not withdrawn from them. However, the United States did withdraw from the Manzanillo talks. What moral authority do they have to ask us to return to the Contadora talks?

They tried to burn down our embassy. They wanted to burn down our embassy in Washington. It turned out to be a partial fire. All this is the outcome of the campaign that the U.S. President has unleashed against Nicaragua, which they are increasing. They are secretly working on some sort of response, some sort of action to see how they can distract the attention of the U.S. people from the main conflicts and lead them toward a greater conflict in this region of Central America.

PRESIDENT PRAISES HELP FROM MEDICAL WORKERS

PA202253 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jun 85 p 5

[Excerpts] Upon denouncing the serious situation that has been created for the people and particularly for the health sector by the imperialist war of aggression, the president of the Republic, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, expressed thanks on behalf of the nation for the work being performed by the teaching doctors [medicos profesores], to whom diplomas of recognition were delivered last night.

The event, which was held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center, was organized by the Health Ministry and the National Council for Higher Education. Diplomas were delivered to some 400 Nicaraguan doctors, to professionals of the Cuban and Soviet medical mission, and to a specialist from the FRG.

On this particular point, Commander Ortega recalled that imperialist propaganda includes these Cuban and Soviet cooperation workers "on the list of dangerous elements" and most probably the German specialist as an "internationalist terrorist." This is part of the propaganda war of the U.S. Government, which claims that "these people are military advisers disguised as doctors."

Recalling the damage being inflicted by the war, Daniel charged that the mercenaries who just received endorsement from the U.S. Congress left Puerto Cabezas and thus the hospital at the seat of Zelaya Norte without water when they sabotaged the plant at Toapi.

All of Nicaragua is a real battlefield, the Sandinist leader stressed, comparing the heroic attitude of the fighters and peasants in the mountains with that of the doctors, nurses, and paramedics who have to work in hospitals in the cities under very precarious conditions.

Citing the ideals of Che Guevara, Daniel said that "because we remain bent on struggling for the same ideals for which Commander Che Guevarra fought and died," imperialism has unleashed this war against our people.

The Sandinist leader added that Che would have felt honored at learning that "here, in this small Central American republic, 400 medical specialists are undertaking a commitment to their people." He said that just as Che did not back down, "the Nicaraguan people are resisting, fighting, working, and not fleeing from Nicaragua."

OBANDO Y BRAVO SUNDAY TRANSMISSION BANNED

PA232307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1843 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government banned the live radio transmission of the homily of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of this capital, tomorrow, Sunday, an ecclesiastic source reported today. Msgr Bismark Carballo, official spokesman of the metropolitan curia, told newsmen that the Directorate of the Communications Media of the Interior Ministry had announced that in view of the existing state of emergency in the country, Radio Catolica of Nicaragua has no authorization to transmit the mass.

Before Obando y Bravo was promoted by Pope John Paul II to the rank of cardinal, Radio Catolica always transmitted his Sunday homilies.

This fact had been described by the ecclesiastic authorities as "progress" in the state-church relations.

The curia had planned to directly transmit not only the homilies of Cardinal Obando y Bravo, but also the activities of the Catholic leaders in other dioceses in the country.

"The ban has created more conflicts than those already existing between church and state," Msgr Carballo commented. Carballo is also director of Radio Catolica.

The last time the station transmitted a homily of Cardinal Obando y Bravo, vice president of the Episcopal Conference, was on the occasion of the mass held last Saturday in the Don Bosco school yard, in this capital. On that occasion, Cardinal Obando y Bravo rallied for the unity and reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family.

CONTRA ATTACK FROM COSTA RICA REPORTED

PA211904 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] A group of approximately 60 counterrevolutionaries have fired mortars and rifles into Nicraguan territory from the southern basin of the San Juan River from Costa Rican territory.

The attack, which began yesterday and is continuing today, was carried out in an area in front of the former camp in la Penca of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sources disclosed that an official note is being drafted to its Costa Rican counterpart in order to denounce this provocation aimed at promoting border incidents.

ACAN Report

PA212313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today a rebel source reported that three columns of anti-Sandinist guerrillas harassed the La Penca outpost on the northern bank of the San Juan River, which has been in the hands of the Sandinist Army for more than a week.

In a broadcast heard here the Voice of Sandino, official voice of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) headed by Eden Pastora, said that the attack occurred yesterday between 1015 and 1538 local time (1615 and 2138 GMT).

The radio station, which broadcasts from Sarapiqui in southern Nicaragua, said that three columns led by Commanders Ismael, Domingo, and Chaparro killed six and "wounded many" of the Sandinist People's Army troops.

The Voice of Sandino denied that the attack originated in Costa Rican territory, as the Nicaraguan Government has asserted. Today the Sandinist Foreign Ministry filed a protest with Costa Rican authorities for this "aggression" that, according to Managua, was carried out from Costa Rican territory.

La Penca, where Pastora had an outpost that included a landing strip to supply his forces, was taken a week ago by the Sandinist Army after an offensive against the ARDE postions in the south of Nicaragua initiated on 26 May.

Foreign Ministry Protest Note

PA212128 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1945 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Protest note sent by Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez; dated in Managua on 21 June]

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, San Jose, Costa Rica

Mr Minister:

I address Your Excellency in reference to the following events. Since 1700 yesterday, a group of approximately 60 mercenaries located on Costa Rican territory opposite the sector of La Penca in Rio San Juan Department has been opening mortar and rifle fire against the Nicaraguan positions located in that sector.

In presenting its most formal and vigorous protest over these events, the Nicaraguan Government urges the Costa Rican authorities to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the continuation of these attacks from Costa Rican territory. They constitute one more proof of the use of the Costa Rican territory by the mercenary forces that, acting within the framework of the warmongering policy of the U.S. Administration, want to create friction and artifical incidents between both states and thus justify a greater escalation of aggression by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua. This situation forces us to insist on the advisability of establishing a demilitarized zone that will put a stop to the actions of this nature.

I use this opportunity to reitarate to Your Excellency my regards and esteem.

[Signed] Nora Astorga, acting foreign minister

RAMIREZ TO VISIT PANAMA CITY ON 24 JUNE

PA220155 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado will arrive in Panama on Monday to meet with President Nicolas Ardito Barletta and General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces. Doctor Ramirez Mercado leads a high-level delegation that will visit the Contadora Group member countries to talk with their authorities about the stepped up U.S. aggression and peace formulas or measures that may be promoted by the peaceseeking group.

We have an exclusive interview with Nicaraguan Ambassador Guillermo Suarez, from Panama City:

[Begin recording] [Suarez] His Excellency, the president of the Republic, Doctor Nicolas Ardito Barletta, has been kind enough to grant an audience on Monday, 24 June, during the morning hours, with our Companero Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. Though I have no information about the topics to be discussed by Dr Ramirez Mercado, I suppose they will include the Central American and regional crisis, our country's assertion that it advocates peace, and the need to outline the topics discussed in the Contadora Group's meetings. Of course, a meeting at that level represents a positive and constructive step in the quest to attain peace formulas.

The illustrious Panamanian Government advocates, as usual, a dialogue and peaceful coexistence. Unfortunately, as we all know, pressures are being exerted, I do not mean against Panama, by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration, which has excessive and extremely dangerous influence in the region. Nevertheless, I repeat, we feel that this meeting at such a high level will generate positive results in the quest for regional peace.

[Reporter] Could you give us details of the agenda to be followed during the Nicaraguan vice president's official visit to Panama?

[Suarez] In addition to the meeting with his excellency the president of the Republic, our Companero Ramirez Mercado will meet with the Honorable General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Defense Forces of Panama. He will also meet with Panamanian friends, and, of course, he will hold a press conference.

[Reporter] What is the time of Dr Ramirez Mercado's arrival?

[Suarez] It has been scheduled early in the morning, at approximately 0930.
[end recording]

MISURA SETS CONDITIONS FOR PRISONER'S RELEASE

PA211805 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 12000 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] A Bonn datelined report states that the contras of Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura] have given their conditions for the release of Regina Schmemann. According to the dispatch, the contras have notified Bonn of their conditions. The release of Schmemann is being urged in Nicaragua and at the international level. A spokesman of the FRG Foreign Ministry has told DPA that the government has no knowledge of any conditions set by the contras for the release of three people, including FRG citizen Schmemann.

ANTI-SANDINIST LEADER CRUZ VISITS SPAIN

For Madrid coverage of the visit to Spain by Nicaraguan anti-Sandinist leader Arturo Cruz, see the Spain section of the 24 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOTO DECORATES TIKHONOV WITH JOSE MARTI ORDER

FL220048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been decorated with the Jose Marti Order.

The high honor was granted by Cuba's Council of State and was bestowed by Lionel Soto, Secretariat member of the Communist Party of Cuba and ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union. The Jose Marti Order is awarded to Cuban or foreign citizens for great feats in favor of peace and humanity, important contributions to education, culture, science, sports or outstanding achievements in their work.

The award was given to Nikolay Tikhonov in acknowledgment of his contribution to the development of friendship and solidarity relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

MEXICAN TRAINING SHIP CUAUHTEMOC DEPARTS

FL221524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1007 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] A farewell cocktail party was held in Havana for the officers and cadets of the training sailing ship Cuauhtemoc of the Mexican Navy by Enrique Olivares Santana, Mexican ambassador to Cuba. Rear Admiral Jose Luis Cuza Tellez-Giron, FAR minister representative and chief of the Revolutionary Navy, was also present.

Olivares Santana stressed the many ties of friendship that unite the people of Jose Marti and Benito Juarez. The Mexican ambassador said that during their stay in Cuba, the Mexican Navy representatives experienced the affection and hospitality of the Cuban people and government. The Cuauhtemoc will depart this morning for the United States.

SANTO DOMINGO STRIKE NOTED; CASTRO INTERVIEWED

PA212335 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Report by Radio Rebelde correspondent Teofilo Abreu from Santo Domingo -- recorded]

[Text] Santo Domingo woke up semiparalyzed today due to a general strike promoted by the General Workers Central and supported by approximately 300 organizations. The strike was declared to demand that the government and national congress approve a general wage increase, lower the cost of living, and suspend negotiations with the IMF. The strike was most evident in the transportation sector, and many public and private employees had serious problems getting to work. The capital's main businesses are closed.

After two efforts to meet last night, the Chamber of Deputies failed in its attempt to discuss a bill to increase salaries. Chamber President Hugo Tolentino Dipp, of the Dominican Liberation Party bloc, and an independent deputy announced that they would be in a vigil and would remain at the chamber building until the bill to benefit public and private employees was approved.

Meanwhile, Cuban President Fidel Castro called for the formation of a broad front to fight for social changes in Latin America to include Christians, Marxists, workers, and military officers. Without denying the principles that made Cuba the first socialist nation in Latin America, Castro said he is convinced that the experience of Marti's homeland will not be repeated. He who tries to implement the same model is not a good strategist, because this model occurred under unique circumstances. I truly believe that the revolutionary message must be broad, and to be broad it cannot be a radicalism that isolates people and the revolutionary movement. Castro made these statements in an interview granted to a Dominican newspaper.

He said that if the Nicaraguan revolution had proclaimed socialism it would not have helped the revolutionary movement in Central America and Latin America.

ROBERTO VEIGA MEETS WITH PANAMANIAN WORKERS

FL211511 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Panama City -- The Panamanian workers movement has expressed its support for the Latin American and Caribbean workers union conference to be held in Cuba in July. This was reported by the secretary general of the Central Organiztion of Cuban Trade Unions, Roberto Veiga, who met in Panama City with representatives of the National Council of Organized Workers, and central labor organizations and federations.

CABRISAS MEETS WITH GHANAIAN TRADE DELEGATION

FL201202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] A commercial delegation from the Republic of Ghana headed by Minister of Transport and Communications Richard Kwame Peprah, has arrived in Havana. The Ghanaian delegation was received by Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuban minister of foreign trade. The goal of the visit is the signing of a trade protocol regulating trade between Cuba and Ghana during 1985-86. An exchange agreement will also be discussed.

Trade Protocol Signed

FL211340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] A trade protocol providing for the exchange of goods and services has been signed in Havana by Richard Kwame Peprah, chief of a trade delegation from the Republic of Ghana, and Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuban minister of foreign trade. The document is the first protocol signed by the two nations since the signing of the April 1982 trade agreement. The protocol covers trade through 1986 of more than 35 Cuban products, including sugar, farming machinery, and medicine. It also covers 12 Ghanaian products, beginning with cocoa beans, Ghana's principal export, and lumber.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ON POLITICAL CAMPAIGN-RELATED VIOLENCE

FL212057 Bridgetown CANA in English 2019 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 21, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles today accused her political opponents of trying to force her to declare a state of emergency and postpone the July 1 general election to combat election violence. But she told reporters: I am making every effort for that not to happen. I know that's what I am being provoked into doing.

She talked about violence during a news conference that followed a spate of stone throwing at political campaigns, with government supporters mainly the victims. At least one female was knifed by an opposition supporter, she told reporters.

Miss Charles said that the violence was not helping Dominica in the outside world, adding: We are a little unhappy that we are getting this type of publicity, but I hope that we can completely eradicate this after the elections.

Miss Charles, Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), and the main opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP) have blamed each other for the violence.

Miss Charles today urged all the members of the Freedom Party and right-thinking people of the society not to allow themselves to be provoked into violence.

JAMAICA

GASOLINE STATIONS REOPEN AFTER 3-DAY SHUTDOWN

FL211246 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Jamaica's gasoline retailers reopened for business following a 3-day shutdown that paralyzed transportation throughout the island. A spokesman for the serve station owners said the move late Wednesday was in the national interest.

The owners locked pumps at some 200 service stations late Sunday, following the government's refusal to meet demands to increase their profit margins by 13 cents per gallon. During talks Wednesday, the owners accepted the government offer of a 7 cents a gallon increase effective next month. Before the settlement, some operators already had broken ranks and were selling gas. In some areas, the fuel was being sold at roughly double the normal rates, about $4.40 per gallon.